

HOW THE ODDS ARE FIXED: SPECIAL PICTURE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1/

FOR DRESSES
AND JUMPERSFOR CHILDREN'S
FROCKS & COATS

LIBERTY VELVETEEN

PATTERN BOOKS OF THE

NEW COLOURINGS FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON POST FREE
10/6 A YARD. 26 INS. WIDE. 12/9 A YARD. 35 INS. WIDE. LIBERTY & CO. LTD. REGENT ST., W.1

"The Charm of Flavour."

Kunzle
CHOCOLATES
(MADE IN BIRMINGHAM.)

PATENT CREAMS
No. 19215.

LONDON & BIRMINGHAM.

B.L.

GOLD LABEL

Scotch
WhiskyThe preferred brand of all who
appreciate the finer subtleties of
good Scotch Whisky.15/- PER BOTTLE
Pre-war quality and strength
25 U.P.BULLOCH, LADE & COMPANY, LTD.,
GLASGOW LONDON Q23

Places du Théâtre
Français et
Palais Royal

HOTEL DU LOUVRE

All Modern Comfort—Entirely Renovated
First Class Restaurant.

Rue de Rivoli
Avenue de l'Opéra.

Telegraphic Address :
Louvroitel-Paris.

ST. MORITZ

Engadine, SWITZERLAND

GOLF Championships. 18
Holes Links. International
Lawn Tennis Matches, Roads
open for Motorcars.

Leading Hotels with Garages.

THE KULM HOTELS
THE GRAND HOTEL
THE SUVRETTA
THE PALACE
THE CARLTON

Spinet

PURE VIRGINIA
OVAL
CORK TIPPED.

The SUPER
CIGARETTE

20 for 1/6
Also 50's & 100's

Made by hand—one at a time.

NUMBER

555

STATE EXPRESS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

25 for 2/-
50 for 4/-

Also obtainable in handsome Presentation Caskets and Cabinets.

Ardath Tobacco Co., Ltd., London.



The Menace of Uncontrolled Lighting

THE danger of incorrect lighting is that you are seldom aware that it is incorrect. What seems to be a satisfactory installation may actually be so scientifically unsound that it is slowly undermining the eyesight of those who have to live, to work and to play in its light.

Holophane Scientific Lighting, while enabling you to achieve most attractive lighting effects in the home, is based upon a principle which ensures that the action of the light upon the delicate mechanism of the eye shall be gently soothing and conducive to the preservation of eyesight.

Each of the beautiful Holophane units is composed of hundreds of prisms, their angles adjusted to a minute part of a degree. The rays of light which leave the lamp are thus controlled and radiated in such a way that the lighting results obtained are free from glare or any element that can cause eye strain.

Our Lighting Experts have 30 years of experience behind them; their advice and help are entirely free, involving no obligation whatever.

BOOKLET Send to-day for the **FREE** Holophane Booklet, which throws a new Light on your Lighting problems. When writing, please mention the nature of your Lighting requirements.

Holophane

for Scientific Illumination

HOLOPHANE LTD., 3, Elverton Street, Vincent Square, S.W. 1.

THE "DEVON" FIRE

PLACED FIRST IN OFFICIAL TESTS



FULL PARTICULARS OF ALL LEADING IRONMONGERS.

Sole Manufacturers:

CANDY & CO., LTD.

London Showrooms: 87, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W. 1.
Works: Heathfield Station, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.

The secret

Lavender is a perfume which appeals to the most exacting taste.

How to produce and retain it is a secret known only to Price's, and that is the secret of the popularity of Price's Old English Lavender Soap.

In old-time wooden boxes of six and twelve tablets.



Price's

Old English Lavender Soap

PRICE'S SOAP CO. LTD.
LONDON



Harvey Nichols

of Knightsbridge

DISTINCTIVE KNITTED SUIT FOR AUTUMN WEAR.

Knitted Suit (as sketch) made from superfine quality yarn, with attractive fancy pattern of artificial silk, trimmed with novelty astra wool knitting in self colours. Very useful yet attractive suit for street or sports wear.

Price 8½ Gns.

Soft pull-on hat to match,
39/6



HARVEY NICHOLS & CO., LTD., Knightsbridge, London, S.W. 1.

EXCLUSIVE FURS OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY

Some very fine furs may be seen at 163 & 165, Regent Street, where all the new styles for 1924-5 are being shown.



This straight Skunk Shoulder Wrap is of a stylish and serviceable length, three strands wide, with rounded ends as sketch. Lined brown crêpe-de-Chine. **£16/10/0**

A short Skunk Neck Tie made three strands wide from fine dark skins with square panel ends, as sketch, lined throughout with rich crêpe-de-Chine to tone. Price from **£24**

A fashionable Pocket Scarf in choice black Skunk, worked with square panel ends as illustration. Lined with rich brown crêpe-de-Chine to tone with fur. Price **£65**

A selection of Furs can be sent on approval to any address in Town or Country

The
INTERNATIONAL FUR STORE
163 & 165 REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.1

An Illustrated Catalogue will be sent Post Free on request.

Renovating and Remodelling old Furs to the present styles a spécialité

Obtainable Everywhere

The Concentrated Perfumes
by **PIVER**
*are delightfully
fragrant, refreshing
and lasting.*

**AZUREA,
POMPEIA,
FLORAMYE
AND
TREFLE
INCARNAT**

7/6
Per Bottle.

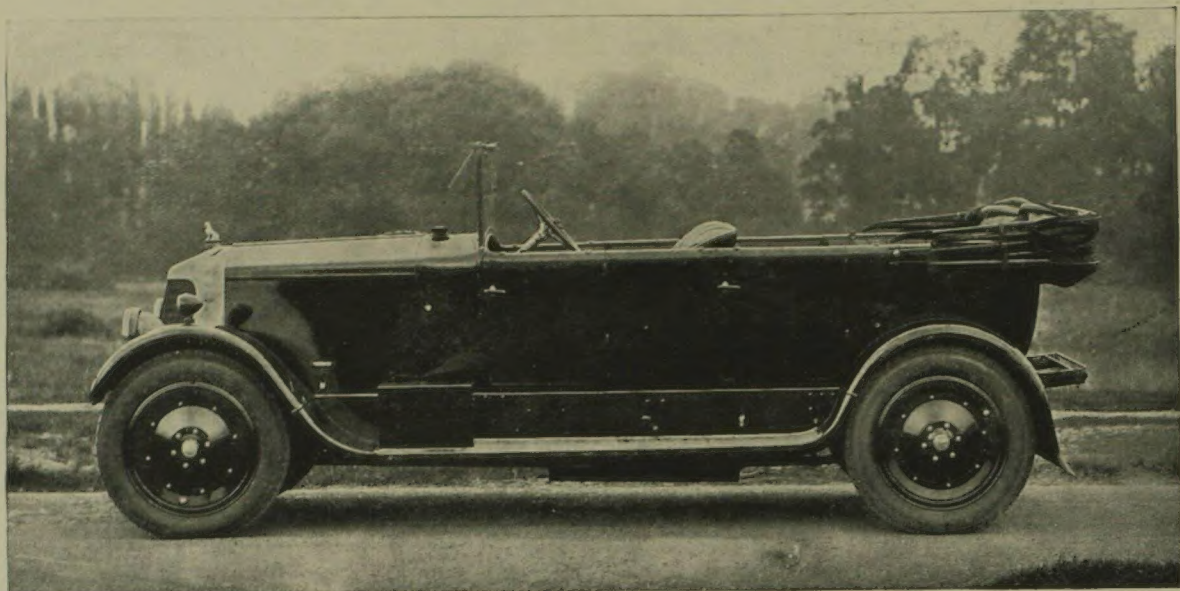
L.T. PIVER, PARIS. Estab'd 1774.

Will you be at the Show?

If so, a call at Stand 37 is a duty you owe to yourself. Now's the opportunity to see for yourself the wonderful disc drive, and to note at the same time how the pioneers of that efficient principle are still the leaders in car values. If you can't get to Olympia—we shall be glad to send you proof of these claims by post.

G.W.K., LTD., Cordwalles Works, Maidenhead.
Successors to G.W.K. (1919), Ltd.
Telephone: Maidenhead 624.
London Distributors: W. G. Nicholl, Ltd.
50-54, Whitcomb Street, W.C. 2.
Agent: Captain Richard Twelvetees,
F. & P. Vandervell, 199, Piccadilly, W.1

**OLYMPIA
STAND NO.
37**



Own the Best

THERE are many people using an indifferent car who can well afford the pleasure of owning an Armstrong Siddeley Six.

Are you one of these?

The advanced design and fine quality reduce costs of petrol and oil and tyres to a minimum. The efficient "Service" system—with Depôts in all the principal centres for inspections at regular intervals—keeps the car always at its best.

Under these conditions the value of the car depreciates very slowly. It is good for years.

And in addition you have the proud satisfaction of owning the best.

There are two 6 cylinder models—30 h.p. and 18 h.p. Prices from £595 complete. The 4 cylinder 14 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley costs only £360—fully equipped.

ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY SIX CYLINDER CARS

STAND 130 OLYMPIA.

Write for Booklet "T" and address of nearest Agent.

ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY MOTORS LIMITED, COVENTRY.
(Allied with Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd.)
London: 10, Old Bond St., W.1. Manchester: 35, King St. West.

Service Depôts in principal centres.

You cannot buy a better Car.



A man's razor!

The time comes in most men's lives when shaving with a toy or a soft-steel razor becomes impossible. Then, longing for the clean shaves he enjoyed in adolescence, he finds in a Kropp Razor the perfect shaving implement.

The Kropp's inherent keen edge and its responsiveness to the touch of the strop make the daily shave a certainty beforehand—a pleasure to be confidently anticipated.

In case, black handle 10/6, ivory handle 18/-
From all hairdressers, cutlers, stores, etc.

Send postcard for a copy of "Shaver's Kit," booklet No. 71

Wholesale only:

OSBORNE GARRETT & CO., LTD., LONDON, W.1.



Protection from sun and wind

During the day you may be enjoying the hot sun on the sands. At night-time, perhaps, a cold wind blows in from the sea. You will find "VASELINE" Petroleum Jelly useful after both these extremes. It softens and improves the skin.

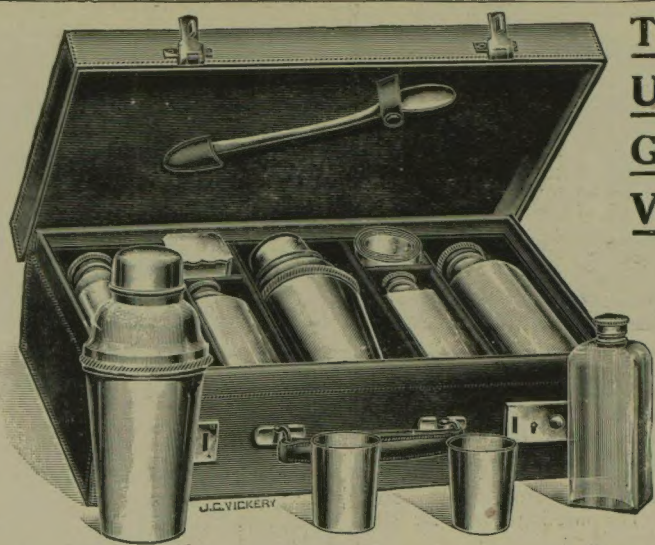
Write for FREE Booklet, "For Health and Beauty."

Trade **Vaseline** Mark
Petroleum Jelly

For gnat bites and hay fever use
"Vaseline" Eucalyptol Jelly.
For cuts, burns, and wounds and
all skin abrasions use "Vaseline"
Carbolated Jelly.



CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. Consd.
Victoria Road, Wellingborough, N.W.10



**Two
Useful
Gifts at
Vickery's**

**Cocktail
Set.**

Finest Quality Electro-Plated Cocktail Set, comprising Mixer, 2 Spirit Bottles, 2 Liqueur Bottles,

Sugar Box, Mixing Spoon, and nest of 4 Drinking Cups, in lock-up Solid Hide Case lined Chamois. Size of Case, 15 in. x 8½ ins.

£10 10 0

A Visit of Inspection
most cordially invited

Snack Case.

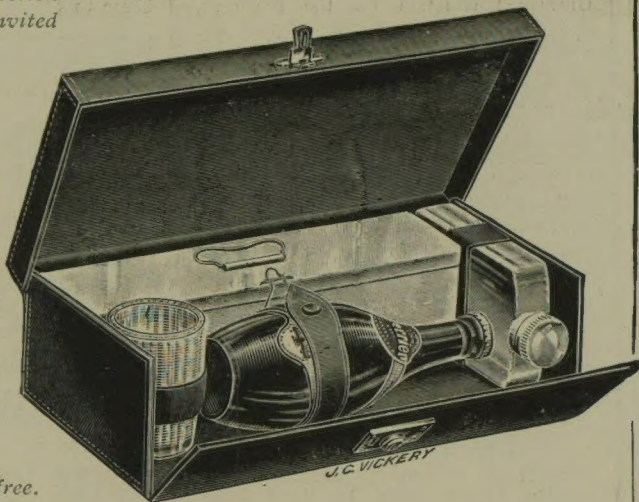
No. G. 1247.

Vickery's Popular
"Snack" Case—

Quite the thing for
Motor or Train
journey. Solid
Leather Case, with
Biscuit Box,
Whisky Flask,
Bottle of Perrier,
2 Glass Tumblers.
Size 13½ by 6½ by
4 in.

£5 8 6

Catalogue post free.



J.C. VICKERY.
177 to 183
REGENT ST.
LONDON,
W.1.
By Appointment
SilverSmiths etc. to H.M. the King
Jeweller to H.M. the Queen
SilverSmiths to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales

**KNITTED
WEAR**

Here are two seasonable offers
from our Knitted Wear Section.
These garments are extremely
practical and becoming and
are priced most inexpensively.

On Near Left.

No. 1
Attractive Knitted Wool-
len Cardigan in pretty mul-
ti-colourings, which are
particularly well blended
and the predominating
shades are:— Black/
White, Brown/White,
Brown/Fawn, Fawn/Grey,
Nigger/Brown, Saxe/
Putty, Almond/Grey and
Royal/Saxe. 35/9

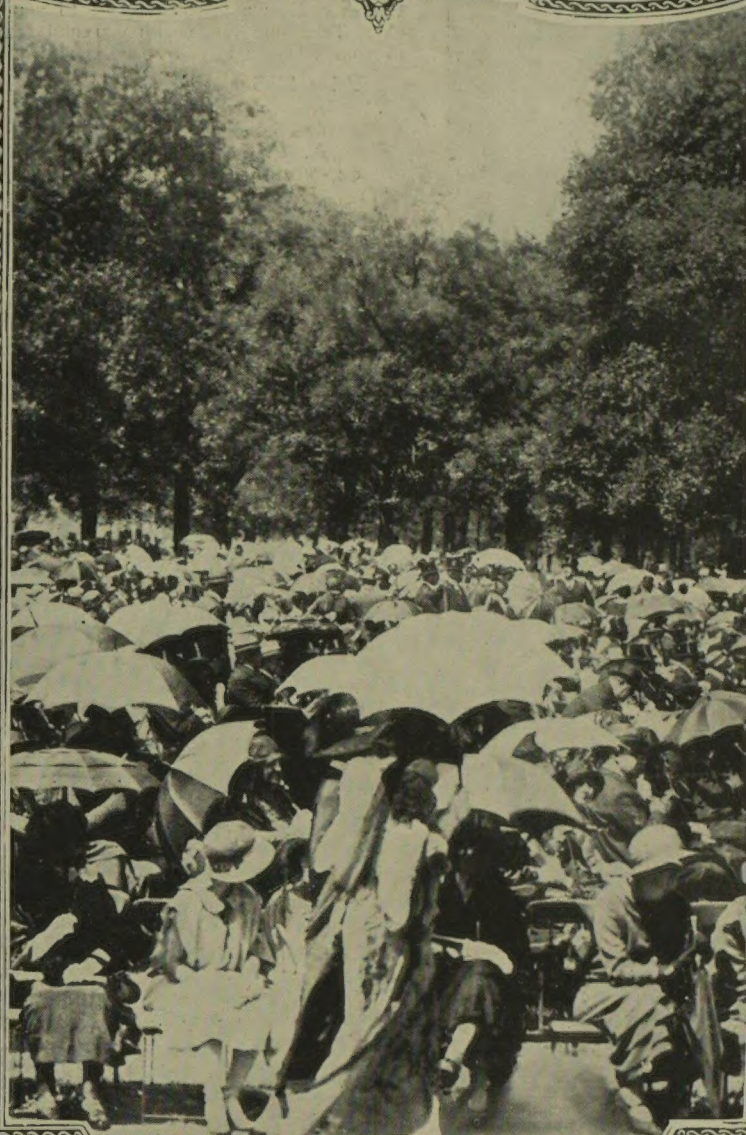
Special Booklet
of Knitted Wear
Sent free on
request.

On Extreme Left.

No. 2
Ideal for Sports wear,
Alpaca Wool Jumper
in a new design of striped
multi-colour in Lace
stitch, the predominating
shades of which are:—
Tan/Drab, Covert/Silver,
Saxe/White, Chamois/
Salmon, Orange/White,
Fawn/Almond, Saxe/
Champagne, Almond/Sil-
ver, Saxe/Silver, Silver/
Mauve, Shrimp/Brown,
Champagne/Beige, and
White/Orange. 45/6

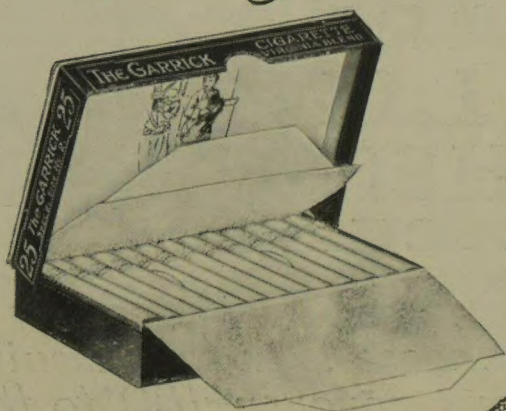
Sent on approval

DICKINS & JONES
REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1



CHURCH PARADE HYDE PARK

Where Quality counts
The
GARRICK
Virginia Blend
Cigarette
Special
Size No. 2
reigns supreme



LAMBERT & BUTLER, ENGLAND.



Buy a "Bonzo" Studdy Dog Jig-Saw Puzzle.

31 of the original and best designs in colours by the famous artist, Mr. G. E. Studdy. Made on the interlocking system in Satin Walnut, about 100 pieces in each puzzle. Size of picture when complete about 10 x 7.

Causes endless amusement both to young and old. Take one home with you and send one to your friends; it will be appreciated.

Price 3/6 each or 3/9 post free.

None genuine without this registered design on box. Made exclusively by

A. V. N. JONES & CO.,
64, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Can be obtained from all Booksellers, Stationers, and Stores.

Also—"BONZO" PORTFOLIO, 5th Edition, Price 3/6, Now on Sale.

JUST OUT

GARDEN DEVELOPMENT

BY

T. GEOFFREY W. HENSLOW,

M.A., F.R.H.S.,

Author of "Garden Construction," etc.

Every gardener's Guide to garden alterations, garden development, garden improvement, garden maintenance. Advice from experience.

15/- Net.

London:

DEAN & SON, Ltd., Debrett House, 29, King St., Covent Garden, W.C.2



EXCELSIOR HOTEL
Hotel de Luxe close to villa Borghese. 350 pr. apt. Rendezvous of Roman Society.

GRAND HOTEL

Hotel de Luxe—Quiet situation yet near the Station—The meeting-place for all fashionable Americans.

NAPLES

EXCELSIOR HOTEL
Unrivalled situation on the sea-front. Strictly an Hotel de Luxe. English and American Clientèle.

RAPALLO

(near Genoa)

EXCELSIOR HOTEL & NEW CASINO
Ideal residence for Winter and Spring. Full south. Strictly first class. Open also in summer for sea-bathing. Casino.

STRESA

(Lac Majeur)

GRAND HOTEL & DES ILES BORROMÉES
Hotel de Luxe. Finest situation. Delightful excursions. Station of the Simplon Express.

Of the same group:

IN EUROPE:

Ritz Hotel, London. Carlton Hotel, London, Hyde Park Hotel, London. Ritz Hotel, Paris. Grand Hotel National, Lucerne. Royal Hotel, Evian. Splendide Hotel, Evian.

IN AMERICA:

Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York. Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Atlantic City. The Plaza Hotel, Buenos Aires.



HOTEL ROYAL DANIELI
The world-renowned Hostelry.

GRAND HOTEL

The leading House on the Grand Canal.

HOTEL REGINA & ROME

The High-Class Residential House.

HOTEL VITTORIA

Close to St. Mark Sq. Moderate prices.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE

Nicely situated full south. Moderate prices.

LIDO VENICE

The finest sea shore of the World. Season, April-October.

EXCELSIOR

PALACE HOTEL

Maison de Luxe—entirely up-to date.

GRAND HOTEL des BAINS

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. 600 Beds.

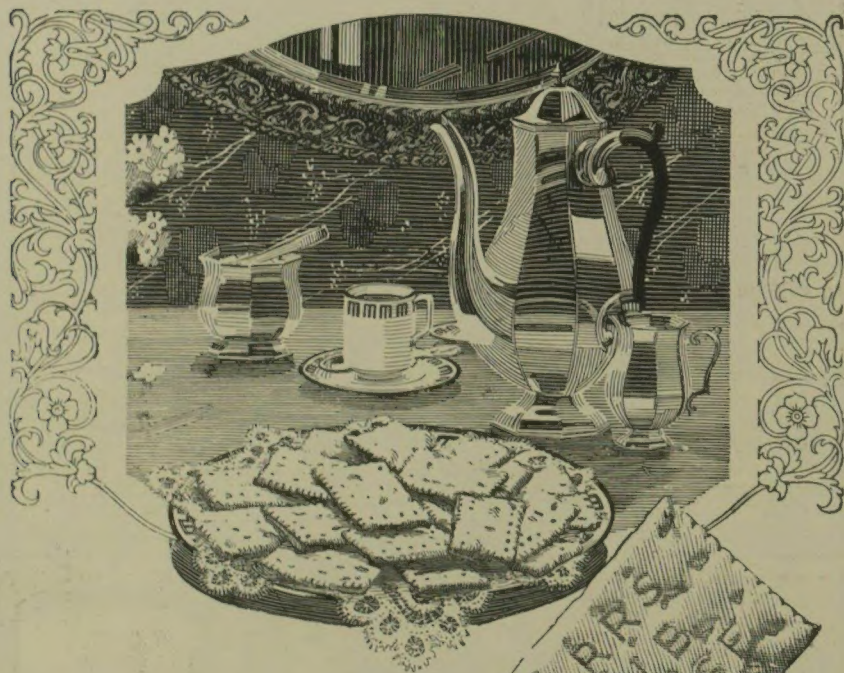
HOTEL VILLA REGINA

First-Class. Select and private.

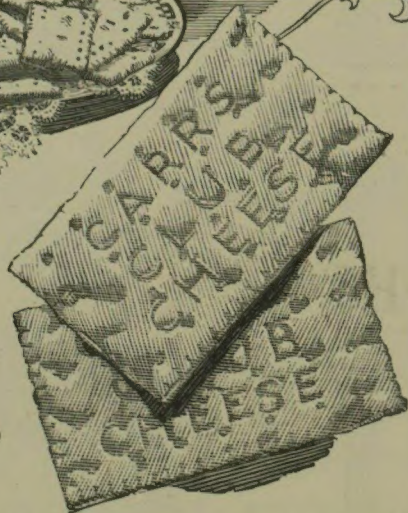
GRAND HOTEL LIDO

First-Class Family House. Restaurant.

Cie Italiane des Grands Hotels—
ALFREDO CAMPIONE,
Managing Director.



CARR'S "CLUB CHEESE" BISCUITS



The cheese is in the biscuit. A most delicious savoury—180 to the pound.

MADE ONLY BY

CARR & CO LTD

CARLISLE

SPECIAL GLOVE & HOSIERY WEEK.

October 13 to October 16

During our Autumn Display of Gloves and Hosiery the entire stock, including all the Latest Novelties, will be marked at very

SPECIAL PRICES

Write for Illustrated Booklet.

K 71.—Dependable quality broad-ribbed cashmere fashioned throughout, in black, nigger, brown, tan, fawn, beaver, coating, mole, light and mid grey. Exceptional value.
Special Price 5/11 per pair

K 2.—Our well-known maximum silk holeproof has given entire satisfaction to thousands of our customers, in black, white, and all the latest shades.
Special Price 5/6 per pair, 3 pairs for 16/-

K 5.—Mase silk stockings, for day wear, full fashioned throughout, with silk and openwork clocks, in black, white, flesh, sunburn, pastel, champagne, putty, sunset, sand, silver, mid grey, mushroom.
Special Price 12/6 per pair.

BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Write for Catalogue.

K 68.—Best Botany cashmere, two-fold long-staple yarn, fashioned tops, for hard wear, in black, fude, putty, sand, beaver, coating, tan, nigger, and grey. 8½ to 10½.
Special Price 3/11 per pair

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
DEBENHAMS, LIMITED
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W.1

K 66.—Celanese mixture, super quality stockings, in putty, nude, fawn, nigger, coating and tan, with marl mixture of white in each shadow stripe.
Special Price 4/11 per pair.
The same stocking without stripe.
Special Price 4/3 per pair.

GEORGE LUNN'S NEW MOTOR HIGHWAY ALGIERS TO TUNIS.

Easy Stages, no Trains to Catch, no Night Travel, Frequent Departures, Escorted Throughout from London.

INCLUSIVE CHARGES. DE LUXE HOTELS.

23 Days .. £52 10 0

13 Days Algiers, Oasis of Bou Saada .. £35 0 0

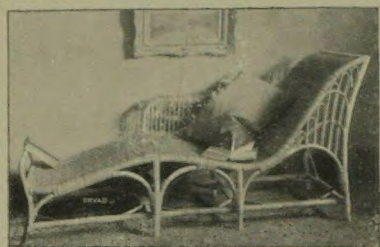
21 Days Tunis, Biskra, Algiers £48 15 0

Apply for Illustrated Programmes, 52x.

Also ROUND ITALY TOURS.

Paris, Montreux, Lucerne, Lugano, Venice.

74, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1.



DRYAD FURNITURE

A properly constructed Cane Furniture with a comfort, style and lightness unobtainable in the painted woven paper and wire furniture now offered as "like cane."

No tacked-on work to come loose, or paint to chip and look shabby after a few months' wear.

The label "Dryad" on each piece guarantees quality.

Illustrated Catalogues post free from The Dryad Works (B Dept.) Leicester

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL RED & GOLDEN FOR THE HAIR.

3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

UNSURPASSED.
UNEQUALLED.

Of Chemists, Hairdressers & Stores

AND
A. ROWLAND & SONS, 112 Guilford St.,
Gray's Inn Road, London.

No house is secure without a Watch Dog.
LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S
Pedigree trained
AIREDALES

Largest Kennels in England. Open daily. Best ladies' guards and companions. Safe with children, not quarrelsome, specially trained against BURGLARS—from 10 Gns. Pups 5 Gns.—Wormley Hill, Broomfield, Herts. Easy drive of London, or 30 minutes from Liverpool Street. Tel: 52 Broomfield.



Quality Furs WOOLLANDS KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.

To-day Woollands are displaying in their well-appointed salons a selection of Beautiful Furs and Fur Coats—Quality Furs which are undeniably the choicest skins obtainable—the work by the cleverest furriers—the prices marked represent the best investment for the lady of taste and discrimination.



O. 65. Smart Single Skin Necklet. Present fashion worn as sketched. Canadian Sable. Price **18½ Gns.**

Baum Marten. Price, **14½ Gns.**

Natural Stone Marten. Price **9½ Gns.**

Woollands Pure Silk (Reliable) Hose of all newest colours, with Embroidered Silk Clox. All sizes. Pair **13/9**

O. 66. Baum Marten Scarf, made from six choice skins. Can be worn straight or as sketched. Price **95 Gns.** Also four-skin length. Price **59 Gns.**

WOOLLAND BROS., LTD.

The Centre of Fashion.

Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

O. 67. Dainty two-skin Baum Marten Necklet, suitable for wearing in many ways. Price **39 Gns.**

These models can also be had in Russian Sable.

Woollands Perfect Fitting Evening Gloves.

20 Butt. length White Kid from **17/9 to 25/9**

16 Butt. length ditto **12/9 to 16/9**

20 Butt. length French Suede, Black, White and Pale Shades. **23/9 and 25/9**



TO VISITORS from OVERSEAS
and the PROVINCES.

WHEN YOU ARE AT WEMBLEY

Visit the BIG SIX KIOSK,

in the main Avenue, between the Palace of Industry and the Palace of Engineering (opposite Stephenson's Gate).

There you will always find—

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

THE SPHERE

THE SKETCH

THE TATLER

EVE—The Lady's Pictorial

THE ILLUSTRATED
SPORTING & DRAMATIC
NEWS

THE MAGPIE

There are also novelties which you can purchase as a Souvenir of the BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

OVERCOATS



RAGLAN OVERCOAT

Chas. Baker & Co. are now showing a wide and varied selection of Gentlemen's Overcoats at attractive prices—stylish in cut, reliable in wear.

RAGLAN OVERCOAT

THIS very popular Overcoat stocked with single or double-breasted lapels, cross-flap pockets or vertical side pockets, lined or unlined. Cut from a large variety of materials suitable for city or sporting wear.

READY TO WEAR

39/6 59/6 69/6
£5 15 6

Light Showerproof Overcoats

READY TO WEAR

49/6 59/6 87/6
£5 15 6

HURLINGHAM OVERCOAT

A SMART City Coat made from medium and dark grey Cheviot and Saxony Overcoatings, with velvet collar. Full range of sizes to fit full, normal, or slender figures.

READY TO WEAR

69/6 89/6 £5 12 6
£6 1 6

The same style of Overcoat without velvet collar.

READY TO WEAR

59/6 77/6
£5 4 6

GROSVENOR OVERCOAT

A VERY stylish Coat combining the best features of the Raglan shape and the Hurlingham. Cut from diagonal, fleece and Cheviot Overcoatings. Full range of fittings for full, normal, or slender figures.

READY TO WEAR

69/6 82/6
£6 1 6

Mackintoshes

29/6 42/6 59/6

Catalogues sent
post free
on application.

CONNAUGHT OVERCOAT

CUT double-breasted, with half-belt at back, giving a snug waist definition without being too pronounced. Stocked in blue, brown and grey naps, fleece, and diagonal Overcoatings.

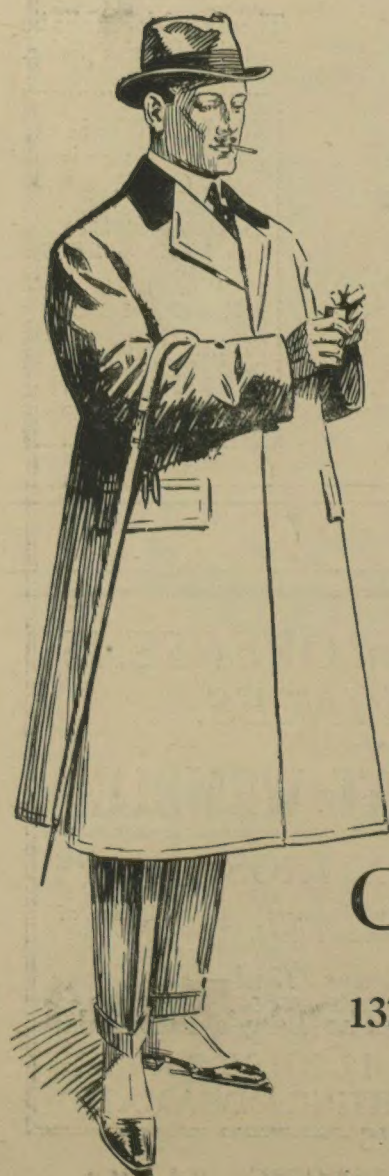
READY TO WEAR

35/6 49/6 63/-
89/6 £5 18 6

WHEN ORDERING BY POST, PLEASE STATE HEIGHT, CHEST AND INSIDE SLEEVE MEASUREMENT.



GROSVENOR OVERCOAT



HURLINGHAM OVERCOAT



CONNAUGHT OVERCOAT

Chas. Baker & Co., Ltd.

Head Depot, Export and Letter Order Department :
137 to 140, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.1

271 & 272, High Holborn, W.C.1

41 & 43, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4

*256, Edgware Road, W.2

*27 to 33, King Street, Hammersmith, W.6

*5 to 9, Seven Sisters Road, N.7

*CROYDON: WHITGIFT HOUSE, NORTH END.

*Branches open Saturday Afternoons and Evenings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1924.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, WHO PRECIPITATED THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS: SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, K.C., M.P.

The action of Sir Patrick Hastings, the Attorney-General, in withdrawing the proceedings which he had authorised against Mr. J. Ross Campbell, editor of the Communist paper, the "Workers' Weekly," under the Incitement to Mutiny Act of 1797, resulted in the Conservative motion for a Vote of Censure on the Government. The Liberals arranged to move an amendment calling for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances. On October 7 it was

stated that the Cabinet had decided to announce that they were unable to accept the Liberal amendment, and that, if either the Vote of Censure or the amendment were carried against them, the Prime Minister would advise the King to dissolve Parliament—a step that would mean a General Election early in November. Sir Patrick Hastings explained his action in his reply to questions in the House on September 30.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE other day I drifted dreamily into a taxi-cab. I was subconsciously aware of being late for an appointment; probably the more remote American provincial papers would still call it a date complex. And I remember the dear old days when one could get from one part of London to another quicker in a cab than on one's feet. By entering the cab, I found myself privileged to form part of a solid block or fixed settlement of cabs, which remained motionless while some distant policeman tried to coax the whole cross-traffic of London through some little crack between two barricades, blocking the street better than the barricades of a revolution. I did not object to this delay, for I am of a contented and unprogressive disposition. It rather pleased me to fancy that we might remain there permanently; and the crowd of cabs gradually change into a crowd of cottages. It pleased me to think that ivy might soon be wreathing itself round the wheels and crawling up the windows. It also pleased me to think that all the people there had purchased or hired motor vehicles in such vast numbers because they were all intent upon speed. But, above all, it struck me that this situation was singularly symbolic of the general social situation to-day. It is not impossible that our hustling industrialism may be simplified in spite of itself, as the cabs might turn into cottages. It may become stable by becoming what it would call stick-in-the-mud. Communications may break down, and men be forced to live where they are as best they can; and by this broken road simplicity may return.

Some still look hopefully to progress, in the sense of the advance of a scientific civilisation. Others look hopelessly for the decline of civilisation. But few are so eccentric as to hope for the decline. Yet I am not sure that there is not something to be said for such eccentrics; indeed, I am far from sure that I am not one of them. There are moods at least in which my spirits rise into hearty cheerfulness and hilarity when I think how probable, after all, is the prospect of a relapse into barbarism. Who shall say that all is dark before us when this bright star of hope hovers over the path? Man has before now broken down in his elaborate labours of empire and bureaucracy and big business and been content to fall to a simpler life. He has been content to picnic like a tramp in the ruin of his own palaces. He has been content that his wild horses or his wandering cattle should feed on the grass growing in the streets of the cities he has made. What man has done, man can do. We will not be downhearted. Our cities also may be deserted and our palaces in ruins; and there may be a chance yet for humanity to become human.

Some tell us that there must be more and more marvellous scientific inventions; but we will not listen to these gloomy prophets of woe. Moreover, they are not only gloomy, but ignorant. They are ignorant of the past; that is why they go in for being prophets of the future. It is not in the least necessary that scientific invention, having once started and done wonderful things, should go on indefinitely doing more and more wonderful things. The story of the earth is a stratification of such inventive civilisations that stopped dead or were broken off short. Did the Arabs that rode behind Mahomet and Omar set themselves to work with elaborate engineering to reconstruct the Hanging Gardens of Babylon? Not they; the jolly fellows enjoyed themselves much more fighting and dying for their simple faith. Did the monks dotted all over the desert of the Thebaid

set themselves to improve the marvellous lighthouse of Alexandria, because it was among the Seven Wonders of the World? Of course not; the world was having a rest cure, which it sadly needed. So do we need a rest cure; and so shall we not improbably go in for it. The prehistoric Minoan civilisation, named after the mythical Minos and traced in faint and fragmentary lines amid the rocks of Crete, was as neat and scientific as a Utopia invented by Mr. Sidney Webb. Its drainage, its hydraulics, its mere machinery of life are things at which the professors who excavate them stand in stiff attitudes of admiration. Minoan hygiene progressed very far; but it did not go on progressing for ever and ever. There came an interruption; an invasion of simpler ideas from somewhere else. Men ceased to be hygienic and became healthy.

Such was the return to simplicity at the beginning of the Dark Ages, of which some people talk as if

even if we ourselves find it an incredible or a legendary light. That was exactly the way in which the Catholic Church prolonged the dying daylight of the Roman Empire. Certainly the people round the Mediterranean did not feel as if they had ceased to be civilised, even if they had. The Greeks had merely turned their highly civilised intellects from philosophy to theology. The Romans with their marching legions had merely seen in the sky the cross of Constantine instead of the Roman birds that aroused the great gesture of Germanicus. If society did eventually and slowly sink to sleep, it was in a sense a soothing and refreshing sleep; for with the dawn of the true Middle Ages men rose again like giants refreshed with wine. It was the springtime of the troubadours and the friars; of the new and natural heraldry in which St. Francis wore his heart upon his sleeve.

There might be worse fates for us than the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. It would have been much worse for the old heathen empire if it had not declined and fallen, but only risen higher and grown richer in its old heathen way. What would have been the good of tracing amphitheatres larger than the amphitheatre of the Coliseum? What would have been the use of building baths more elaborate than the Baths of Caracalla? What, relatively speaking, would have been the advantage even of making taller aqueducts for grander fountains or longer roads for larger legions? This is exactly what corresponds to the modern vista of scientific improvement; of quickening our quickest modes of transport, or linking up yet closer our network of communications; of something more rapid than racing-cars or more ubiquitous than wireless telegraphy. We can see at this distance that increasing the old heathen machinery would not have made the heathen world happy; and we know in our hearts that increasing the modern machinery will not make the modern world happy. It would not have restored manhood to the mob of Rome to give them yet more bread and more circuses. It will not restore manhood to the modern proletariat to give them yet more doles and yet more cinemas. What is the matter with *Panem et Circenses* is not that there is anything wrong in charity or anything wrong in amusement. It is that people are getting things that they cannot control or comprehend; they are receiving them in an indirect and artificial form instead of finding them in a direct and natural form. They receive bread instead of growing corn; and they receive it like slaves instead of growing it like free men.

What I suggest may seem a somewhat gloomy sort of good news; and a gospel of rather ironical gaiety. But I do think it worth while to insist that even if our industrial civilisation did dissolve, its dissolution would not be merely a destruction. Even

if it broke up into its component parts, the parts would be rather liberated than lost. Even the breakdown of money or the medium of exchange might restore the position of the man who makes things as compared with the man who merely buys and sells them. Even the shrinking of the city might mean the enlargement of the citizen. This is not, of course, a reason for relaxing any efforts to save our civilisation, such as it is, or to soften any of its evils while they remain. But it is a reason for suspecting that, if the darkest hour did come, some of the wisest men would for the first time begin to hope. There is something to be said for simplicity; and, when systems have gone to the dogs, it is sometimes found that they are jolly dogs.



CAUSE OF A GOVERNMENT CRISIS: MR. J. ROSS CAMPBELL, THE COMMUNIST EDITOR WHOSE RELEASE AFTER HIS ARREST ON A CHARGE OF SEDITION LED TO THE CONSERVATIVE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The action of the Attorney-General in withdrawing the prosecution of Mr. J. Ross Campbell Editor of the "Workers' Weekly," was the subject of the Vote of Censure on the Government put down by the Conservative Party to be moved on Wednesday, October 8. At the same time the Liberals arranged to move an amendment, if the Vote of Censure were not carried, calling for a Committee of Inquiry into the whole circumstances. The article which led to the prosecution appeared in the "Workers' Weekly" on July 25. Mr. Campbell was arrested under the Incitement to Mutiny Act of 1797, and was brought up at Bow Street early in August, but a week later he was set free, as no evidence was offered against him.

Photograph by Topical.

they were literally and materially in the dark; as if Bede or Dunstan or Gregory the Great went groping about as though they were in a London fog. But a London fog is a product of modern science. It is full of carbon and chemicals and is produced by the efficiency of industrial factories and furnaces. Men lived in a much clearer world in the sixth century; in what has been finely called "that long evening by the Mediterranean." Even the miraculous or legendary glamour seemed only to prolong that beautiful evening light. The riddle of that legendary age is not to be read by asking, as in the other riddle, "Where was Moses when the light went out?" It is to be read rather by asking "Where was Joshua when the sun stood still?" He was in the light;

OUR ANAGLYPHS.

Readers who have not yet obtained one of the special masks for viewing our Anaglyphs in stereoscopic relief may do so by filling up the coupon on page 712, and forwarding it with postage stamps value three-halfpence (Inland), or twopence-halfpenny (Foreign), addressed to "The Illustrated London News" (Anaglyph), 15, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

ULSTER BORDER AMENITIES: FRIENDLY FRONTIER GUARDS; A DOG FIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A.



FRONTIER GUARDS FRATERNISING ON THE ULSTER BOUNDARY: THE ULSTER SIDE OF THE BORDER LINE (ACROSS THE (ON THE LEFT) AND R.I.C.



THE VILLAGE OF PETTIGO (IN THE FREE STATE) FROM CENTRE OF THE BRIDGE—SHOWING FREE STATE SOLDIERS (ULSTER) MEN (ON THE RIGHT).

WHILE the Ulster boundary question seriously disturbs the political world, there are indications (as seen in two of these photographs) that on the boundary itself the subject has its lighter side, and that friendly feelings exist between the men of the Free State and Ulster stationed on the border. It may be hoped that their attitude towards each

(Continued opposite

(Continued.)

other may spread, and that the Irish sense of humour may, after all, save the situation. A further stage in the controversy was reached by the passing of the Free State (Confirmation of Agreement) Bill, enabling the Government to appoint a representative of Ulster on the Irish Boundary Commission in face of the refusal of Ulster to appoint one herself.



A FREE STATE SENTRY ON FORT BELLEEK, WITH BELLEEK VILLAGE (IN ULSTER) BELOW—(INSET) A DOG FIGHT ON THE BOUNDARY: A KERRY BLUE HELD BY A FREE STATE SOLDIER (LEFT) FACING A TERRIER HELD BY AN R.I.C. (ULSTER) MAN.

FAMOUS MEN AS SEEN BY A FAMOUS ARTIST: THE "PICK" OF THE ROTHENSTEIN PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

COURTESY OF PROFESSOR W. ROTHENSTEIN. ARTIST'S COPYRIGHT RESERVED.



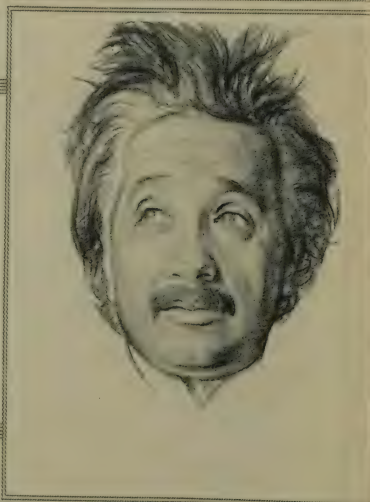
"SIR E. RAY LANKESTER, K.C.B.": SCIENTIST AND WRITER
ON NATURAL HISTORY



"LAURENCE BINYON": POET AND CONNOISSEUR OF ORIENTAL
ART.



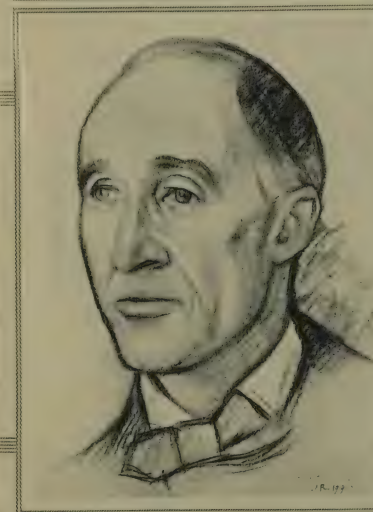
"SIR AUREL STEIN, K.C.S.I.": EASTERN EXPLORER
AND ARCHEOLOGIST.



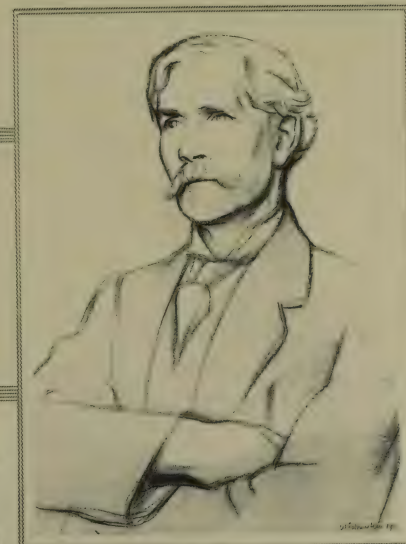
"PROFESSOR EINSTEIN": ORIGINATOR OF THE THEORY
OF RELATIVITY.



"E. M. FORSTER": NOVELIST AND CLASSICAL SCHOLAR.



"FREDERICK DELIUS": THE WELL-KNOWN MUSICAL COMPOSER.



"RIGHT HON. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD": THE FIRST BRITISH
LABOUR PREMIER.



"RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF READING": VICEROY OF INDIA
AND EX-LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

Professor William Rothenstein, who has been Principal of the Royal College of Art at South Kensington for the last four years, and has held the chair of Civic Art at Sheffield University since 1917, has a very interesting exhibition of his "Portrait and Other Drawings" on view at the Redfern Gallery, 27, Old Bond Street. The exhibition was opened on October 1 and will remain open until the 30th.—Sir E. Ray Lankester is a scientist of the first rank who has the gift of conveying his stores of learning to the multitude in delightfully written essays. Many were contributed to this paper a few years ago. The latest of his numerous books is "Great and Small Things"—Mr. Laurence Binyon combines the writing of poetry with an expert knowledge of Eastern art. He is Deputy Keeper at the British Museum in charge of the sub-department of Oriental prints and drawings.—Mr. Edward Morgan Forster is the author of several novels, including "The Story of the Siren" and "The Celestial Omnibus," an introduction to Virgil's "Aeneid," and works on Alexandria.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's fame is so much a matter of recent history as hardly to need recapitulation. Before becoming Prime Minister after the last General Election, he had been Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and

Leader of the Opposition.—Sir Aurel Stein, the distinguished traveller and antiquary, whose discoveries in Asia have often been illustrated in our pages, is Superintendent of the Indian Archaeological Survey. His books include "Ruins of Desert Cathay," "Serindia," and "The Thousand Buddhas."—Professor Albert Einstein, whose epoch-making work on "Relativity" won him a world-wide reputation, occupies the chair of Physics at the Academy of Sciences in Berlin. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921.—Mr. Frederick Delius is a native of Bradford, in Yorkshire. At twenty-one he left England to become an orange-planter in Florida, but music claimed him two years later, in 1898, when he went to Leipzig to study at the Conservatoire. Two years later he went to France, where he has since lived.—The Earl of Reading has been Viceroy of India since 1921. Formerly well known as Mr. Rufus Isaacs, a leading barrister, he became in succession Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Lord Chief Justice. In 1914 he was raised to the Peerage, as a Baron, and received an Earldom in 1917, when he went to the United States as High Commissioner and Special Ambassador.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

By J. D. SYMON.

RACINE, Gilbert and Sullivan, Sarah Bernhardt, M. Hippolyte Taine, the ways of cats, Bolshevism, opposite neighbours and chance visitors, a gentle drift of memory from the 'Seventies and 'Eighties, echoes of a still remoter time, the eternal marvel of the Hebrew people, the journalist's function—what, in the name of wonder, if not of lunacy, the reader will ask, has that jumble of ideas to do with "Books of the Day"? The answer is that, as chance directs, it has this week everything to do with the task in hand, for the group of volumes on the table has played the merriest of games with the reader, presenting him as he turned from one to the other with odd coincidences of subject-matter and necessarily a choice diversity of treatment, that offer in themselves a text and a continuous thread, otherwise perhaps sadly to seek.

It cannot be far off the mark to begin with *The Journalist's Function*, as it is defined by Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey in his latest book, "THE RIVER OF LIFE" (Hodder and Stoughton; 20s.). Writing in his diary under the date July 21, 1923, the Editor of the *Spectator* quotes: *L'art ne vit que de passion*, and adds: "That is true of all arts, and Journalism is an art. It is not true that, as Millet goes on to say, *on ne peut se passionner de rien*. To do this very thing is the journalist's special craft. His business is to become impassioned on everything and so on nothing. You cannot say this is impossible. Why! Mr. Black, Mr. White, Mr. Grey, and the Editor of the *Dictator* do it every week! It is their special power. They, of course, generally write on great themes, but, like the great Journalists they are, they can, if necessary, lead you breathless and flushed with interest through the Elysian Field of Nothing to the cloud-capped towers of the City of Nowhere."

In a word, the best Journalist is the man who can become impassioned on the least provocation. He can make a cocktail out of a wine-glass of muddy water and a peppermint tabloid, and serve it cool in the Sahara.

Of that trick Mr. Strachey shows himself sufficient master, although his subjects are seldom trifling. He takes for the most part literary ingredients, pastoral, comical, historical, tragical, of some weight and importance to shake up into his agreeable cocktails, but the merely frivolous has its place—witness the note on the Limericks of Father Ronald Knox and others. Yet even there we cannot escape the metaphysical, and the choicest of the Rev. Father's efforts is an exposure of the Berkeleyan philosophy as profound as Dr. Johnson's practical *reductio ad absurdum*, and far more profound than Byron's

When Bishop Berkeley said "there was no matter,"

And proved it—'twas no matter what he said.

Mr. Strachey rightly considers Father Knox's Limerick "beyond praise for its compression"—

There was a young man who said God
Must think it excessively odd
That this sycamore tree
Just ceases to be
When there's no one about in the Quad.

It may seem a little lacking in reverence, but it is a reversion to that joyously familiar handling of holy things which the mediæval Church tolerated and even encouraged. Of that you catch a glimpse in Pater's "Denys L'Auxerrois" with its canonical ball-play and Feast of Fools. Nor was the Jester in the organ-loft held to be an impiety.

But this is a scandalous digression from the books, with their quaint accidental "harmonies" and contrasts. If you would see the Journalist whipping up delightful confections from nothing—a trifle from trilles—turn to Mr. James Agate's "ON AN ENGLISH SCREEN" (The Bodley Head; 6s.). He, too, has something to say about his own craft. He may not claim in so many words that he can *se passionner de rien*, but every one of his little essays is a living example of that happy faculty. He finds journalists guilty of "swank," literary swank; that is to say, they "will not employ a word of one syllable if they can find one of three." A sad vice, doubtless, and one that Mr. Agate himself avoids. At the same time his charity towards his fellow craftsmen finds extenuating circumstances. "The point about this journalistic swank is that it is really modesty. It is the feeling which prompts the good housewife to dust a chair for the visitor. Journalists do not swank out of conceit, but out of politeness; they do but seek to dust the language they offer to their readers." A trifle sophistical, perhaps, this kindly excuse. There is a dusting—a sweeping and garnishing—on record, which only made way for the entry in of seven devils, but to labour that point were ungracious. With his very palliation of jargon Mr. Agate has wrapped up a sufficient exposure. We, his brethren in the Art of Journalism, are more likely to take warning and profit than if he had cudgelled our ears.

This pleasant writer works out some of his essays as if they were short stories. Of these I read with the most

tickling gusto the little tragedy of the school prizes Mr. Agate sold but could not even then get rid of. How they came home to roost must be read in the original—any travesty is out of the question and unfair. Among the prizes was the "'Origins of Contemporary France,' by that priceless idiot—or so I considered him on that prize-giving morning—Hippolyte Adolphe Taine. (Fancy giving a school-boy aged fourteen, who plays with a straight bat and rather fancies his slow ball that whips across, a book by a writer called Hippolyte!) This handling of M. Taine may not be respectful, but Mr. Agate is writing, first, from the point of view of the schoolboy, and, later, of a man who, whatever his mature opinion of the French philosopher and literary historian may be—he keeps it secret—had at least a special grievance against M. Hippolyte's prizes for inopportune persistency. But there is balm in Gilead between the covers of another new book, Mr. Maurice Baring's "PUNCH AND JUDY" (Heinemann; 10s. 6d.), where M. Taine is honoured in a full-length portrait that will correct (if correction be needed) any sinister impression that might result from Mr. Agate's gay and scoffing humour.

It is amusing to note, by the way, that Taine, as a boy, would hardly have recommended himself to the boy with the straight bat. He allowed himself only twenty minutes' play in the afternoon, and in 1847 "he won all the first school prizes." But Mr. Agate would tolerate, I think, young Hippolyte's further allowance of recreation, "an hour's music after dinner," for another excellent screen picture is entitled "At a Sunday Concert." Nor is that the only indication of the essayist's knowledge and love of the divinest of the arts.



FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF 82 YEARS AGO: "DIVIDEND DAY AT THE BANK"—THE "OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET" IN EARLY VICTORIAN GARB.

Now that the Bank of England is planning to reconstruct its historic building, a special interest attaches to this drawing from our issue of October 8, 1842, which shows the costumes worn by City men and their dames in those far-off days. It was accompanied by some verses quoted from "a former 'Comic Almanac,'" indicating that even the early Victorians regarded themselves as hustlers. "What a crowd! what a crush! What a row! what a rush! What screaming, and tearing, and noise, Of cabmen and footmen, policemen and bus-men, And poor little run-over boys! From Lombard-street, Prince's-street, Broad-street, King William-street, On they come driving full spank: Old and young, great and small, Fair and brown, short and tall; For it's Dividend Day at the Bank."

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News" of October 8, 1842.

These volumes—each an ideal bed-book—make touch at many other points. About Gilbert and Sullivan Mr. Baring has a word of critical truth that has been too long on the way, but has now been said to perfection. He finds reality and permanence in the fantastic and apparently ephemeral gossamer of the operas. "Gilbert and Sullivan, although directed at the phenomena of his own time, had a Molière-like quality of broad generalisation, which applied not only to the fashions and follies of one epoch, but to the eternal weakness of unchanging human nature." Mr. Agate, I take it, is of the same mind. He tells us how he fled from an ultra-modern musician and an ultra-modern free-versifier to see "Box and Cox." "This was intelligible recreation. . . . This seemed to be a real world and these to be real people." The musician had just declared that his symphonic poem "did not mean anything." Pat upon this comes Mr. Baring's happy reminder of how Grosvenor, in "Patience," said that to appreciate his poetry "it is not necessary to think of anything at all."

Yet another M. Hippolyte figures in our gallery—Hippolytus in Racine's "Phèdre," whom Mr. Strachey commends for his manly standing-up to his heavy father Theseus, for his "damned iteration" of unpleasant themes. Hippolytus in this mood would not be amiss if he said something of the same kind to certain writers of fiction to-day. "The worm turns at last, and, to our intense satisfaction, is for the moment, thoroughly 'nasty.'" More light on the turning of worms will be found in Mr. Agate's cheerful little sketch,

"The Horrors of Theatre Going." This time the turning is done not by a dramatic character, but by a dramatic critic, and very good sport it makes. Mr. Strachey and Mr. Baring have much to say of Racine; Mr. Baring and Mr. Agate—one at length and very seriously, the other incidentally and very lightly—lead us to the feet of Sarah Bernhardt. With Mr. Strachey's "On Hesitancy in Cats," it is edifying to learn how the cat, Biddles, behaved to Mr. Agate at a memorable moment in his career. Both essayist and diarist expound, from different angles, the philosophy of "Seeing the Doctor," and their meditations on opposite neighbours are finely complementary.

I could multiply these points of contact, but other pages in waiting must tear me away from these fascinating essays. I shall merely borrow from the "English Screen" one more note as a stepping-stone to the next book. In his charming homily, "On Looking into 'Little Arthur,'" Mr. Agate quotes from the infant history in question a passage concerning the nobility which he "would have written up in letters of gold over the cot of every little budding Bolshevik." It is too long to give here. Enough that it is probably the most whole-hearted, simply earnest, and complete testimonial to the caste of Vere de Vere ever written by mortal pen. It almost moves me to happy and grateful tears, which is obviously Mr. Agate's intention. Taught in a Bolshevik Sunday School, it could hardly fail to defeat the ends of that institution. Pending the wider circulation of this gospel, some good may result from a direct exposure of the methods of the Reds in Russia. Several such works have already appeared—in the form of fiction, "WINE OF FURY" (Grant Richards) is the most notable—but in cold fact I have read nothing so terrible and thrilling as "THE WHITE DEVIL OF THE BLACK SEA" (The Bodley Head; 7s. 6d.), unless it be Ferdinand Ossendowski's "Beasts, Men, and Gods." The new book is by Mr. Lewis Stanton Palen, Dr. Ossendowski's collaborator, and describes the adventures of a Russian officer who strove to oppose the forces of Bolshevism.

After service with a body of loyal Cosacks, Colonel ———, late of the Chevalier Guard, had to flee for his life. Few stories of a man-hunt can equal this for excitement and narrow escapes. The hero's resource and daring almost pass belief, and his flight was the more difficult and anxious that his newly made bride accompanied him. This man of nine lives became a terror to the Reds, from whom he earned the nickname "The White Devil of the Black Sea." Of his enemies he took huge and deadly reprisals for their bestial atrocities, of which this book draws a lurid, but not too lurid, picture.

So much for fact that looks like fiction. To turn now to fiction that is as persuasive as fact. A week or two ago I wrote in no very optimistic mood about the season's novels, as far as they had come under my notice. But compensation lay not far away, and the other evening I took up a new novel—expectantly, but scarcely hoping for all that was in store. The first page assailed me with a sense of something long missing in story-telling. Here was atmosphere, romance, and a happy recapturing of by-gone things; to be precise, the Napoleonic era flashed across the stage in a pleasing episode described with a fine suggestion of colour and costume. Across the opening scene—Pressburg in 1805—a little girl summoned by Napoleon to act as interpreter walked with her ceremonial escort of five officers. She was Babette Weinberg, the betrothed of Simon Rakonitz, and soon to be Simon's wife. By their union hangs as extraordinary a tale as it has been my good fortune to read for many months.

Were it not that comparisons are invidious, I might call the novel a "Saga." Perhaps it is not long enough for that dignity. It has only 295 pages, but these are so full of matter that it seems to lose nothing of body by its comparative brevity. This miracle of compression and lucidity is the story, from 1805 to the present day (even, if you look closely, to 1925!) of the Jewish family of Rakonitz in its endless ramifications throughout Europe. But everything is in proportion. Nearly all the hundred or so characters are clear-cut and recognisable, even knowable. And over all is one towering figure, in whom the fortunes of the rest of the family centre. She is Anastasia of the third generation, Matriarch and autocrat of the London branch of the Rakonitz tribe. The procession of the generations is suggested with a master hand; to each generation its own feeling and appropriate environment. And all touched in with so agreeable a humour, so neat a criticism of life. Here at last ultra-modernity in its extremest phase is pushed to its logical conclusion and found wanting; witness the episode of Richard and Jeanne-Marie. "THE TENTS OF ISRAEL," by G. B. Stern (Chapman and Hall; 7s. 6d.), strikes once more the happy mean, so seldom found of late in fiction: for here is romantic realism and realistic romance, credible, humorous, sane, and yet with flights of that flamboyant bizzarerie which is inseparable from the Hebrew nature.

DANCING ON GLASS LIT FROM BELOW: SOCIETY PLEASURES AT BIARRITZ.



WHERE ALL THE WORLD GATHERS FOR THE PRE-LUNCH COCKTAIL:
OUTSIDE MIREMONT'S, THE FASHIONABLE PASTRYCOOK'S.



A FAVOURITE *AL FRESCO* LUNCH RENDEZVOUS: ON THE TERRACE
OF THE CHÂTEAU BASQUE.

BIARRITZ, the delightful seaside resort near the Spanish frontier, was originally "made" by King Edward, from the English point of view, although the Empress Eugénie and Queen Victoria both liked the place very much, and gave it a royal flavour before the late King's time. Until recently, however, the English season at Biarritz has been confined to the spring, and the delights of the place in August and September have been only savoured by Spanish, French, and American visitors. During the last year or two, the English have begun to discover the summer charms of the place.



ENJOYING "LE FIVE O'CLOCK" AFTER A GAME:
TEA AT THE GOLF CLUB.

A DAY in the life of a Biarritz pleasure-seeker is a crowded affair, as it opens with bathing, and continues at Miremont's, the pastry-cook's, or La Chaumière, where everyone collects in order to drink an apéritif before déjeuner. In the afternoon there are polo, lawn-tennis, or golf. The hours for meals are in accordance with Spanish custom, and one dines late—at 9.30 or so—and finishes the evening by dancing or playing until four or five in the morning. The Pavillon Royal is a new venture, and has a wonderful glass floor ingeniously illuminated from below.



WHERE ONE DANCES ON A GLASS FLOOR ILLUMINATED FROM BELOW: THE NEW PAVILLON ROYAL.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

GIVING EYES TO THE BLIND.

By W. P. Pyecraft, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

HE who succeeds in restoring sight to the blind will have achieved more than fame. Eminent men of science have attempted to accomplish this feat, but so far unavailingly. But the Town Crier is again at work, proclaiming the advent of a magician. We are told, in short, that Dr. Koppányi, an investigator in the Biological Research Institute at Vienna, has laid the foundations of an epoch-making leap in surgery, inasmuch as he has succeeded in transplanting sound eyes from one animal to another, with no more than a temporary loss of vision, while the new eyes were establishing themselves: that is to say, while the severed optic nerves and the muscles of the eyeball were striving to resume their normal functions. The attempt has actually been made to plant new eyes in the sockets of a blind man, but in this case, of course, human eyes could not be used.

No one calls in question the integrity of Dr. Koppányi: without doubt he is convinced that his labours have had their reward at least in a partial degree. He has, however, failed to carry conviction to any of the numerous men of science who have examined his cases. That some of his transplanted eyes showed a reaction to light may be true, but that reaction is capable of another interpretation. In no case has he been able to show that he has restored vision where this had been lost.

The Biological Research Institute at Vienna has made larger demands on the credulity of biologists than any other similar institution in the world. Only recently, in this column, I discussed the claims of Dr. Kammerer to have proved the inheritance of acquired characters, but, save those who believe in this on other grounds than his, he has failed to make a single convert. To restore sight to the blind is, indeed, an end worth striving for. But success seems beyond hope of attainment, at any rate in most cases. For blindness may be due not so much to defects in the eye itself, as to disease in the nerve-supply, which is a very different matter.

FIG. 2.—WITH FOUR NEW LIMBS, AND A MOUTH, IN COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT: THE LIMB OF A STAR-FISH THAT HAD BEEN TORN IN PIECES.

The practice of grafting living tissue from one living organism to another is now one of the common-places of surgery. John Hunter, one of the world's greatest anatomists, demonstrated its possibility a hundred and fifty years ago, when he successfully grafted a cock's spur on to the top of its head. The spur not only survived transplantation, but it grew vigorously, as will be seen in the adjoining photograph (Fig. 4). There is a peculiarly interesting feature about this piece of grafting. It will be remembered that a spur normally grows with a decided curve, but, from its use and position, a too exuberant growth is checked. In its new position there was no check to its growth; as a consequence, this inherent tendency to grow in a curve resulted in the formation of a double circle. Now this "inherent tendency" of tissues to pursue a fixed habit of growth so long as they remain alive was not realised by some of the surgeons who performed such marvellous feats, of restoration of mangled bodies during the war. When it was necessary to graft new bone into a shattered lower jaw, a piece of bone was sometimes taken from the shin and placed in the jaw, where it not only continued to live, but to grow; but it grew straight, as was its nature to grow. As a consequence the work of the

surgeon was undone. Then a piece of a rib was used, and this, maintaining its natural tendency to grow in a curve, perfectly fulfilled its purpose—that of replacing the damaged jaw.

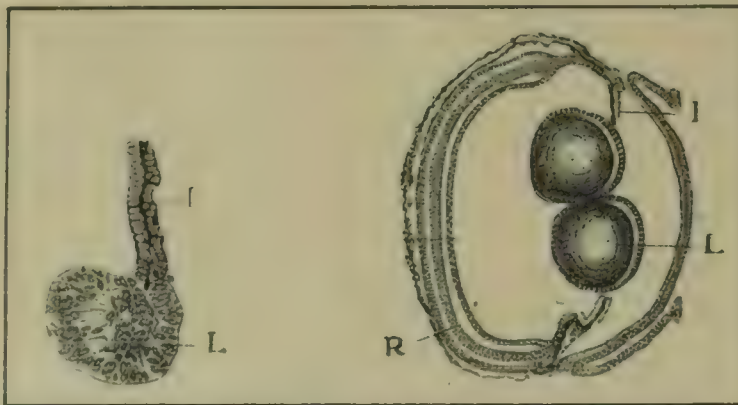


FIG. 1.—(RIGHT) A SECTION THROUGH THE EYE OF A NEWT FROM WHICH THE LENS HAD BEEN REMOVED, WITH TWO NEW LENSES GROWING IN ITS PLACE; (LEFT) A NEW LENS BEING FORMED.

Two new lenses are growing in place of the one removed, but the sight in such cases is not restored, though, superficially, the eye seems to be perfect. The small figure to the left shows a new lens being formed from the margin of the iris, the "curtain" of the eye, which gives it its colour. The letters indicate: I. Iris; L. Lens; R. Retina; this being black, makes the "pupil" of the eye appear black when seen through the crystalline lens.

The practice of grafting living tissues of one animal on to the body of another, or of transferring tissue from one part of the same body to another part, followed so successfully by the surgeon of to-day, is precisely similar to that of the gardener, who, by this means, is enabled to produce, and perpetuate, strains of flowers or fruit that would else be impossible of achievement. The cultivation of the edible walnut is the latest experiment of this kind. Hitherto profitable trees have been entirely a matter of chance, for, even when seedlings from valuable trees were reared, only a very few, or none, reproduced the good qualities of the parent, and the trees had to be kept several years before their qualities could be ascertained. To-day seedlings are reared by the hundred, and as soon as they have attained to a suitable size they are deprived of their tops, and a graft from a tree of known productiveness is implanted in the tissues. At present a successful graft is a matter of difficulty, but experiments recently made in America have yielded most promising results, which will make the cultivation of walnut-trees well worth while to those who grow for the market.

In the higher animals the power to repair damaged tissues is limited. The surgeon up to a certain



FIG. 4.—THE SPUR OF A COCK REMOVED FROM THE LEG AND GRAFTED ON TO THE HEAD: A DOUBLE CIRCLE DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF ANY CHECK ON THE SPUR'S TENDENCY TO GROW IN A CURVE.

point, can assist by grafting living tissue from another part of the body, or from another animal. But he cannot replace an eye or a limb. As we go down the scale of life, however, we find increasing power to repair injury. A lizard can replace a lost tail, though not perfectly, inasmuch as the new tail has no supporting bony skeleton. But it cannot reproduce a lost limb. This, however, can be done in the case of certain species of newt. The fore-leg of a newt has been cut off and replaced by a new one as many as six times within the space of a few months! Nay, more: half of its head may be cut off, and replaced.

So long ago as 1781, Blumenbach showed that if the eye of a newt was bitten out by a water-beetle, as often happens, it would be replaced if a piece of the living tissue of the eye remained. Later, the experiment of cutting out the lens of the eye was made, and it was found that this, too, would be replaced. But—and this is very important—often two lenses, instead of one, were produced, and in no case was sight ever restored (Fig. 1).

Dr. Blatt, a well-known Continental oculist, has followed up Koppányi's experiments. He removed the eyes of 400 fishes, 40 chickens, and 80 rabbits, and placed the eye-balls of other individuals in the empty sockets. In the case of 26 fishes, and 2 rabbits

only, did these transplanted eyes live. The severed blood-vessels presently penetrated the new eye and provided it with nourishment; the severed eye-muscles attached themselves to the eyeball, and served to move the eye in its socket, but the movements lacked direction; and in no single instance was any glimmering of sight restored.

The lower we go in the scale of animal life the greater the power do we find in this matter of replacing damage to the body. The star-fish may be torn limb from limb, and each of the severed limbs will grow a new body (Figs. 2 and 3). The holothurians, or sea-slugs, will, on occasion, void the whole of the intestines, and in a short space of time replace them!

Crabs and lobsters, it is well known, will replace lost limbs with ease. If the earth-worm be cut in two, the part bearing the head grows a new tail; the rest of the body dies. But one of the water-worms—a Lumbriculus—has been cut into as many as fourteen pieces, and of these thirteen gave rise to complete worms. If the small earth-worm known as the "brandling" be cut in two in the middle, the tail-bearing portion grows, not a new head, but a new tail, so that death inevitably follows.

The small worm-like creatures known as planarians show amazing powers of recuperation. But if the head only be cut off, the cut surface grows a new head, facing in the opposite direction, and death, of course, follows; but if two or three segments behind the head are left, a whole animal results. It would be interesting to discuss the meaning behind these strange results, but lack of further space makes this impossible.



FIG. 3.—LIKE AN ANIMAL-HEADED HUMAN FIGURE: ANOTHER DISMEMBERED STAR-FISH DEVELOPING A NEW BODY AND LIMBS.

In this example the original severed limb, from which the new ones grew, was abnormal, being cleft at the end, producing the extraordinary effect of a pair of legs, as shown above.

TIDAL FLOODS AT LENINGRAD: THE WORST DISASTER FOR 100 YEARS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY P. AND A. AND TOPICAL.



A BARGE THROWN UP ON ONE OF THE MAIN STREETS IN LENINGRAD: TESTIMONY TO THE VIOLENCE OF THE RECENT TIDAL WAVE.



DURING THE SUBSIDENCE OF THE GREAT TIDAL FLOODS IN LENINGRAD: A TYPICAL SCENE IN ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS.



CAUSED BY A TIDAL WAVE WHICH SWEEPED UP THE NEVA: THE MOST DISASTROUS FLOOD AT LENINGRAD (FORMERLY ST. PETERSBURG) SINCE THE GREAT INUNDATION OF 1824—ONE OF THE CHIEF THOROUGHFARES OF THE CITY LOOKING LIKE A CANAL.



TORN UP BY THE FORCE OF THE TIDAL WAVE: WOOD BLOCKS OF A ROADWAY IN LENINGRAD AFTER THE FLOOD.



THE POPULATION OF LENINGRAD MOBILISED TO CLEAR THE STREETS OF FLOOD WRECKAGE: MEN AND WOMEN WORKING TOGETHER.

On September 23 a great tidal wave swept up the river Neva and flooded the streets of Leningrad (formerly known as St. Petersburg and later as Petrograd). The water is said to have risen over 11 ft., and the disaster was the worst experienced by the city since the great floods of 1824, but the loss of life was less than might have been expected, as the people were warned in time to leave the lower storeys of buildings. A Reuter message reported 19 deaths up to the evening of September 24, when the water subsided. The material damage, however, was very great, especially "at factories in the Vassilevski Ostrov, the third electricity station, the central aqueduct, the telegraph office, the Zoological Gardens, the

University, the Customs House, and some of the theatres." Many bridges and quays were demolished, while tramways, electric light, and telephone services were seriously affected. The library of the former Imperial Academy of Sciences was flooded, many valuable books being destroyed, and the historic summer garden of Peter the Great was devastated. The premises of the British Mission were flooded, but no losses were reported in connection with British subjects or ships. The whole population of Leningrad was mobilised to clear the streets, and one of our photographs shows women as well as men employed in the work. Kronstadt also suffered from the flood, and ten lives were lost there.



THE PIONEER OF PHYSICS: ROGER BACON 1292.

THE ATOM AND THE NATURE OF THINGS.

1.—"THE ATOMS OF WHICH THINGS ARE MADE."

By **SIR WILLIAM BRAGG, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., M.R.I.,** Fullerton Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, and Director of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory.

Sir William Bragg has again written for us a series of six articles condensing his delightful lectures, "Concerning the Nature of Things," at the Royal Institution; as he did with a previous series, "The World of Sound," which we published in January 1920. Later in that year the distinguished lecturer was knighted, and last year he became Fullerton Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, and Director of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory. The following article is the first of the new series, and the rest will appear in later issues. As before, they are illustrated by diagrams specially drawn by W. B. Robinson under Sir William Bragg's direction.

TWO thousand years ago, Lucretius, the famous Latin poet, wrote his treatise, "De Rerum Natura"—"Concerning the nature of things." He maintained the view that earth and water and air and all things were composed of innumerable small bodies or corpuscles, each too small to see, and all in rapid motion. He tried to show that these suppositions were enough to explain the properties of material things. There was a rival set of views, according to which there would be no evidence of structure, however closely things were looked into. If, for example, the water in a bowl were divided into drops, and each of these into smaller drops, and so on *ad infinitum*, the minutest portion would still have all the properties of water. On the view of Lucretius, if sub-division were carried out sufficiently one would come at last to the individual corpuscles or atoms: the word atom being taken to have its original meaning—that which cannot be cut.

There is a mighty difference between the two views. On the one, there is nothing to be gained by looking into the structure of substances more closely, for, however far we go, we come to nothing new. On the other view, the nature of things as we know them must depend on the properties of the atoms of which they are made. It becomes a matter of the highest importance and the greatest interest to find out, if we can, what the atoms are like.

Fortunately, at least for those who love to enquire into the ways of Nature, the view maintained by Lucretius turns out to be the closer to the truth.

Lucretius had, however, no conception of the modern form of atomic theory, the form which has made possible the tremendous advance of the last century in chemistry and physics. He did not realise that there are atoms of a limited number of sorts in the world, and that all the atoms of one sort are alike. That idea is comparatively new; and it makes the whole matter much simpler. We have to examine the properties of a few sorts of atoms only, not those of an infinite number of different individuals.

There are some ninety sorts of atoms, of which the whole world is made and all that is in it, and

In the last quarter of a century or so, two new agencies have helped us to see more closely into the constitutions of the atom itself: they are our studies of radioactivity and of X-rays. It is the object of these lectures to show how they have helped us, and to describe the new world into which they have brought us.

We may say that there were three broad principles, each well established, which were the basis of scientific advance before the last period set in. The first of these was the grouping of atoms into different kinds, as already explained. The second recognised the existence of forces drawing the atoms together, as exemplified in any solid or liquid, and even in ages, though in that case their detection is difficult. The third asserted that all atoms were in constant motion, even when they were the constituents of a body which seemed perfectly quiet, such as a table, or a piece of paper. This idea is fundamental to all modern science, pure and applied: it is involved both in the most abstruse theoretical researches, and in every industrial process. Although the recognition of heat as the consequence and equivalent of motion was often obscured by other theories, yet there have always been men who held sound views on the point. One of these was Hooke, a famous scientist of the seventeenth century. "Heat," he says, "is nothing else but a very brisk and vehement agitation of the parts of a body . . . whereby the parts of a body are made so loose that they become fluid. . . . Let us suppose a dish of sand set upon some body that is very much agitated . . . on a very stiff drumhead, which is vehemently or very nimbly beaten with the drumsticks. By this means the sand in the dish . . . becomes a perfect fluid; and ye can no sooner make a hole in it with your finger but it is immediately filled up again and



FIG. 8.—WITH THE SPUR-LIKE EFFECT (SEEN IN FIG. 4) INTENSIFIED: THE TRACK OF A HELIUM ATOM IN HYDROGEN INSTEAD OF AIR.

This diagram shows a track in hydrogen, where the helium atom strikes an atom more nearly of its own weight than as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 on the opposite page. The spur-like effect is intensified because hydrogen has been used instead of air, and the two atoms after their collision have almost equal speeds.

that is very much agitated . . . on a very stiff drumhead, which is vehemently or very nimbly beaten with the drumsticks. By this means the sand in the dish . . . becomes a perfect fluid; and ye can no sooner make a hole in it with your finger but it is immediately filled up again and

as in Fig. 1, disappears instantly, and a number of celluloid figures come to the top. If these latter are of the kind that stand upright because they are heavily weighted at one end, there is a ludicrous effect as they rise above the sand and gradually become erect.

The motions of the atoms act contrariwise to their mutual attractions: the former tend to keep them apart, the latter to draw them together. When the former are supreme, the substance is a gas; when the latter, a solid. The liquid state is intermediate, as will be explained later.

We now come to the contributions which we owe to radioactivity and the X-rays; and in this lecture we confine ourselves to the former.

In order to account for the fact that a solid body resists compression very strongly, we have been accustomed to suppose that each atom occupies a certain volume; and that there is a considerable difference between the volumes of the different kinds. For instance, potassium is lighter than water, while diamond is more than three times as heavy as the latter. We know, too, that the potassium atom is more than three times as heavy as the carbon atom which is the sole constituent of the diamond. The former must, therefore, be much more bulky than the latter. If we suppose, for want of better knowledge, that the atom is spherical, we can calculate the relative sizes of the two spheres. In Fig. 9 the circles represent roughly the equatorial sections of certain atoms calculated in this way, on the scale, 100,000,000 : 1.

Each atom has, so to speak, a domain into which all our efforts at compression cannot force another atom to enter. Radium shows us, nevertheless, that, under circumstances beyond our power to bring about by the greatest exertion of pressure, one atom can not only penetrate another, but actually pass right through without permanent injury to either. For a moment two atoms occupy the same space.

A radium atom is like any other, all its life. But its life ends; and the death involves a cataclysm of a most surprising nature. For one or two thousand years the radium atom goes about its business in a normal way; and then explodes suddenly, dividing itself into two portions, one large and one small. The latter goes off like the shot from a gun, and its velocity is about 100,000 miles a second; so that, if unchecked, it would reach the moon in two seconds and a-half. Nevertheless, it is brought to rest in two or three inches in the open air; and in a much lesser distance in any solid material. Its arrest is due to loss of energy in driving through the hundreds of thousands of atoms which it meets. The projectile is actually an atom of helium, the lightest atom except hydrogen.

A very beautiful method of showing the effect has been devised by Mr. C. T. R. Wilson: it is illustrated in Fig. 3. There is a circular chamber, the sides of brass, the top of glass; and the bottom is a blackened screen. The bottom can be dropped suddenly by means of mechanism shown in the figure;

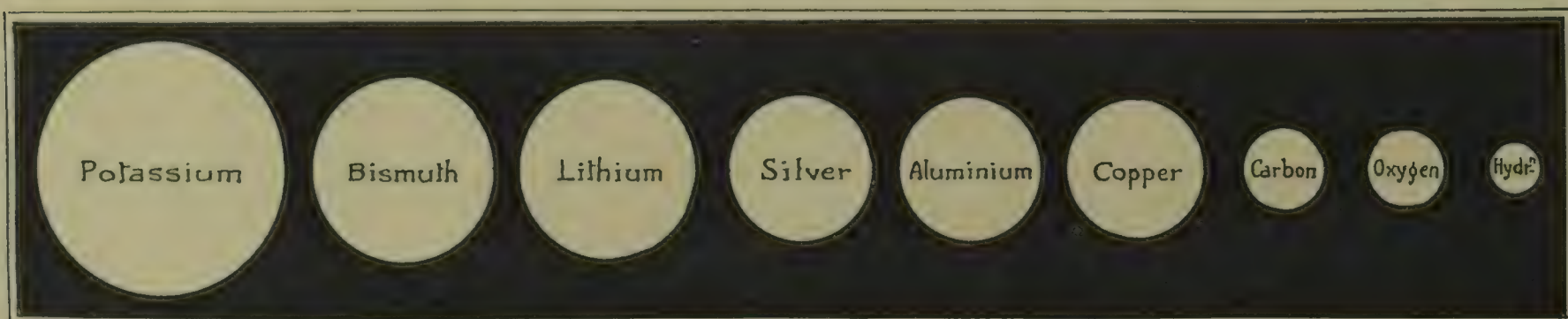


FIG. 9.—ON A SCALE OF 100,000,000 TO 1: CIRCLES REPRESENTING ROUGHLY THE RELATIVE SIZES OF THE EQUATORIAL SECTIONS OF CERTAIN ATOMS, WHEN ASSEMBLED IN THE PURE MATERIAL.

On this scale the atoms are magnified 100,000,000 times. It is not to be supposed that they always take up exactly the same room, or even that they are necessarily round. The circle on the extreme right represents an atom of hydrogen, the lightest of all.—[Drawings by W. B. Robinson from Material supplied by Sir William Bragg.]

the universe, as far as we know it. Some kinds of atoms are used freely; others very sparingly. The marvel is that the atoms are not only the elements of construction, but also everything required for the building. They are not only the bricks; they are also the cement and the tools and the plan, for no other material is found beside them. We are, of course, considering material things only.

We therefore are bound to ask what the atoms are like; and what inner structure they have to account for the fact that they may be combined in such infinite variety. We have a better understanding of the atom than Lucretius: our wonder is correspondingly deeper.

the upper surface of it levell'd. Nor can you bury a light body, as a piece of cork under it, but it presently emerges or swims as 'twere on the top: nor can you lay a heavier on the top of it, as a piece of lead, but it is immediately buried in sand and (as 'twere) sinks to the bottom."

The first experiment shown at the lecture was intended to illustrate this point: it is drawn in Figs. 1 and 2. A circular box, ten inches in diameter, three inches deep, is so mounted that it can be shaken by turning the handle in Fig. 2. There is an eccentric connection between the wheel and the platform carrying the box, so that the platform acquires a joggling motion. A metal ball placed on the sand,

when this is done the air in the chamber is chilled by the sudden expansion. The air is kept damp by simple means; so that the chill tends to produce a fog.

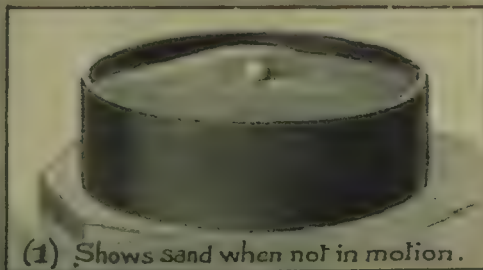
At the side of the vessel is a minute speck of radium. It is shooting out helium atoms all the time, day and night. Though the amount is so small—a few pennyworth of radium, let us say—the number of shots fired every second may be ten, twenty, or, perhaps a hundred. Each helium atom pursues a straight course through the air, until its magnificent speed is all used up. As it drives through the atoms it shatters them temporarily (not permanently, as already said). Now the fog prefers

(Continued on page 681)

THE ATOM AND THE NATURE OF THINGS: A "SOLAR SYSTEM."

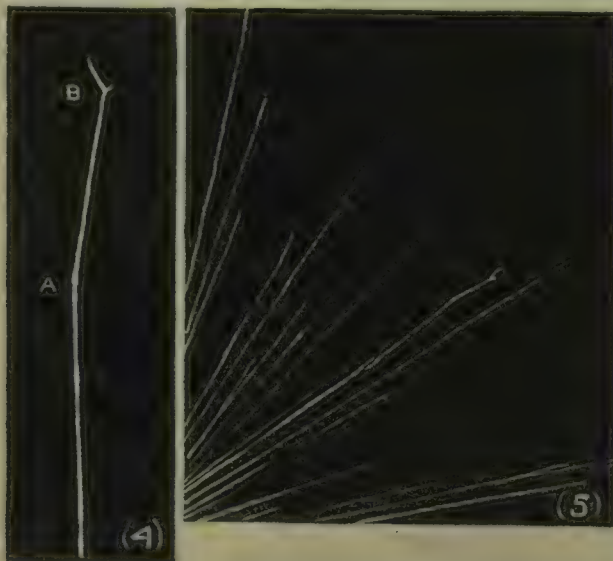
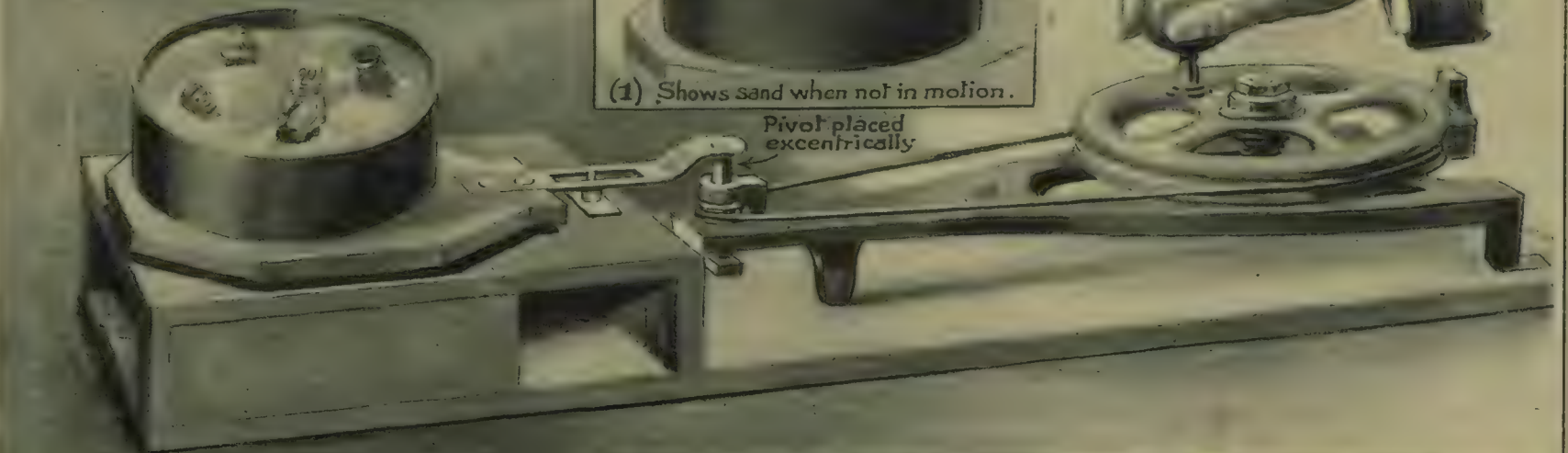
DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY SIR WILLIAM BRAGG, K.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S., IN ILLUSTRATION OF HIS LECTURES.

(2) Shows that when Sand is in motion it behaves like a fluid. In (Fig 1) a heavy bicycle ball is seen on the top of sand not in motion. In this figure the bicycle ball has disappeared below, and the lighter bodies (celluloid dolls) are seen rising from below.

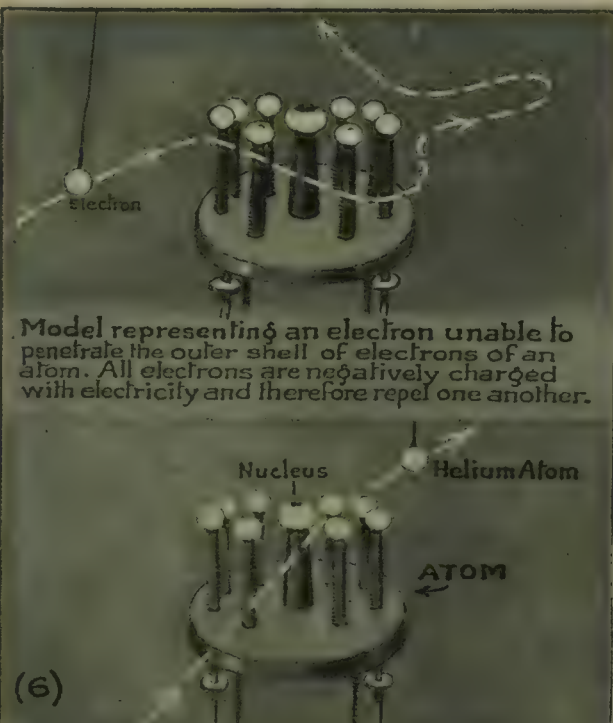
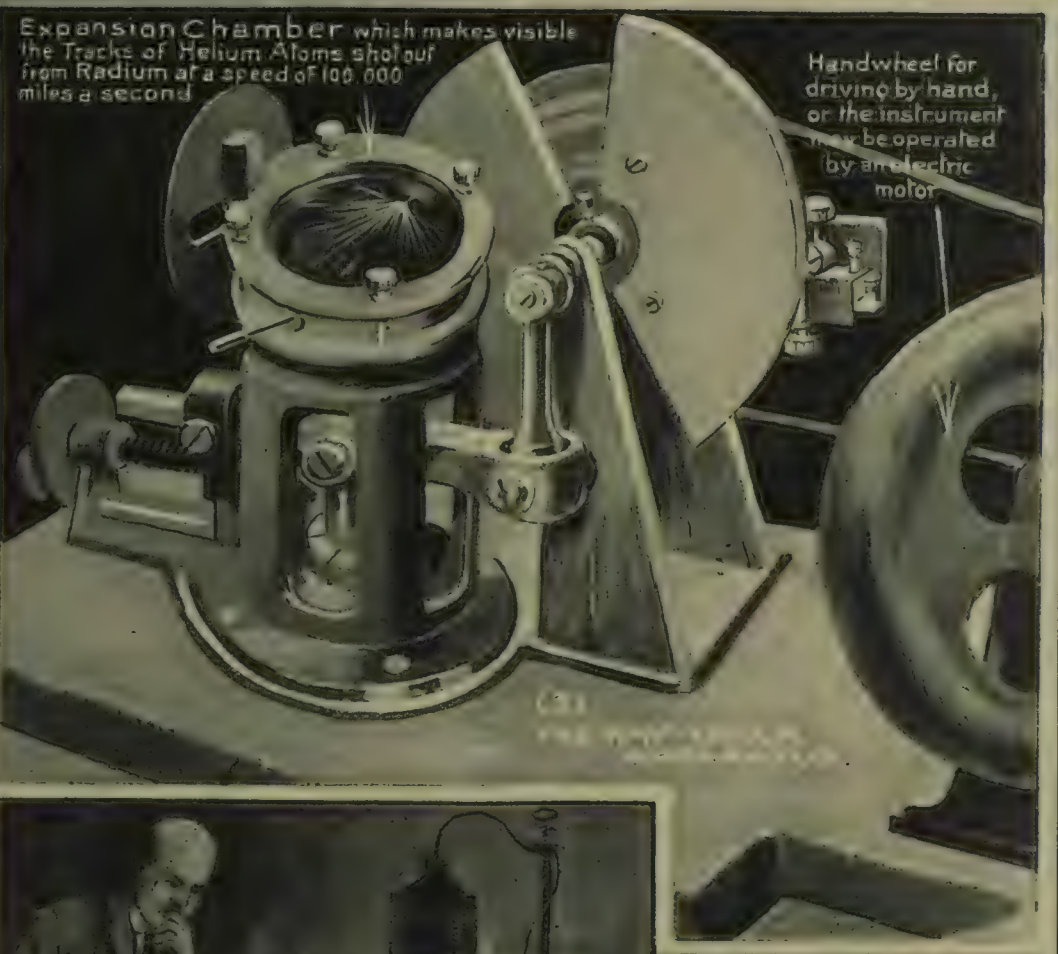


(1) Shows sand when not in motion.

Pivot placed excentrically



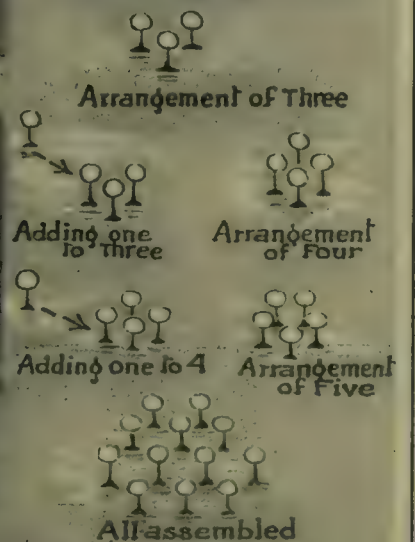
Tracks of Helium Atoms shot out from Radium. Figure (4) shows two deflections of the ejected particle at (A) and at (B) respectively. (See Fig 6)



Model used to illustrate the sharp deflection of a Helium Atom moving so fast that it penetrates the atom and goes too near the nucleus.



Ping-pong Balls mounted on floating magnets, in a Tank. Showing how Electrons arrange themselves, according to numbers, around the central core.



I.—"THE ATOMS OF WHICH THINGS ARE MADE": SIR WILLIAM BRAGG'S EXPERIMENTS IN HIS OPENING LECTURE.

Sir William Bragg's fascinating lectures, "Concerning the Nature of Things," delivered at the Royal Institution, though primarily intended for young people, appealed to a far wider audience; in fact, to all who are interested in popular science and what it has to tell about the material world. On the opposite page we give his abridgment, specially written for this paper, of the first lecture in the series, that entitled "The Atoms of Which Things are Made," and later issues will contain the other five—namely, II. The Nature of Gases; III. The Nature of Liquids; IV. The Nature of Crystals: The Diamond; V. The Nature

of Crystals: Ice and Snow; VI. The Nature of Crystals: Metals. Each article will be illustrated by diagrams, similar in style to the above, drawn under the author's direction. The various experiments shown here are fully explained in his article opposite. Before being appointed Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, Sir William Bragg was Quain Professor of Physics in the University of London, and previously held chairs at Leeds and Adelaide. In 1915 he was awarded the Nobel Prize (with his son, Mr. W. L. Bragg) for research on X-rays and crystals.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

Seeking to Disrupt the Atom: Immeasurable Energy

By T. F. WALL, D.Sc., D. Eng., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., A.M.I.E.E., Chief Lecturer in Electrical Research at the University of Sheffield.

UNTIL a comparatively recent date it was thought that atoms formed the ultimate units in the sub-division of matter, and that they were, in fact, truly elementary particles incapable of any further dissection. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, however, it was discovered that each atom is itself a complex structure, and consists of a central nucleus round which revolve at a high speed a series of electrons (*i.e.*, minute particles of electricity) like moons round a planet.

It is of interest to try to form some sort of idea as to the magnitude of the quantities with which we have to deal when thinking of atoms and electrons, and perhaps the following illustrations may be helpful. If a spot of water were magnified to the size of the earth, the atoms in the spot would appear



THE COLLISION OF AN ELECTRON WITH A NUCLEUS OF AN ATOM AND OTHER ELECTRONS.

By Courtesy of Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S. Photograph by Mr. C. T. R. Wilson.

about the size of cricket balls. The nucleus of the atom occupies a tiny space in the centre, and the relative size of the electrons in the atom has been compared by Sir Oliver Lodge to that of flies in a cathedral.

The nucleus of the atom is made up of positive and negative charges of electricity, but with more positive than negative. The amount of the excess of the positive charge decides the nature of the atom. For example, the metal mercury has an excess of 80 positive units, and the metal gold an excess of 79 positive units. If the amount of this excess changes, the element turns into another element—in other words, *transmutation of matter takes place*. It is in this way that Professor A. Miethe, of Charlottenburg, has recently turned mercury into gold. By passing an electric current through mercury vapour for prolonged periods under suitable conditions, he found that a minute quantity of gold was obtained. What is considered to have happened was that the nuclei of a number of atoms of mercury were each penetrated by one negative charge, thus reducing the total excess of positive charge from 80 to 79. Since 79 is the characteristic excess positive charge of gold, the mercury had become transmuted into gold.

If the nucleus of an atom can itself be caused to disintegrate by throwing off some of its excess positive charge, phenomena similar to those of radioactivity would occur, with, it is supposed, the release of a vast amount of energy. Further, if in some way it were possible to blow an electron out of its orbit near the nucleus, sooner or later its place would be taken by an electron from one of the outer orbits of the atom. When this occurs a great amount of energy will be radiated out in the form of very high-frequency waves.

The essential feature of the method by which the author is attempting to interfere with the structure of the atom, and particularly with the orbits of the electrons, is the use of extremely intense magnetic fields produced artificially and impressed on the atom. In accordance with well-known principles of electrical engineering, if very intense magnetic fields are impressed on the rapidly revolving electrons, they become subjected to a disturbing force, and consequently their orbits will be correspondingly affected. In other words, electrons from the inner portions of the atoms may be blown out of their paths, with a corresponding release of energy in the form of high-frequency waves.

If the disturbance of the electronic orbits also results in the penetration of the nucleus by some of the electrons, transmutation of the element will be accomplished. If the expulsion of some of the excess positive charge of the nucleus is effected it will be accompanied by the release of some of the atomic energy.

Any attempt to make use of the method outlined above is accompanied by serious practical difficulties. The strength of the magnetic fields which it has been possible hitherto to produce by artificial means has been much too small to exert an appreciable

influence on the electronic orbits. The author has therefore concentrated his efforts on a new method of producing extremely intense magnetic fields and impressing them in a suitable manner on the atoms of the material under test. At the present time magnetic fields can be obtained which are approximately twenty times more intense than any that have been produced hitherto, in so far as the writer is aware.

In the accompanying drawing by Mr. Davis (which is, of course, largely diagrammatical) the general arrangement of the apparatus is shown. The first tests are being made on a tube of steel about four inches long and about a quarter-inch external diameter. Round this tube are wound several layers of thick insulated copper wire, and the whole is immersed in a large glass tank filled with transformer oil. A group of static condensers—*i.e.*, apparatus for storing large quantities of electricity—is charged to a high voltage, and then suddenly discharged through the oil-immersed copper coil (called the solenoid), with the result that an extremely powerful oscillating electric current flows in the coil for a small fraction of a second. This current gives rise to a correspondingly intense magnetic field which passes through the material of the steel tube in a longitudinal direction. The apparatus used is now sufficiently powerful to permit of about 200,000 horsepower being supplied to the coil for a very small interval of time.

Although such tremendous power is available, it is possible that a single application of this power may not be sufficient to produce any appreciable effect on the atomic structure. Means are therefore provided whereby the power can be applied at regular intervals for prolonged periods, and this is effected through an oscillating lever switch driven by a small motor. The gearing between the motor and switch is variable, and is such that the lever of the switch may make one complete oscillation in about three minutes.

When the oscillating lever switch is in the position corresponding to the charging process of the static condensers, the electric generator sends a current from its positive terminal through a buffer resistance, through the mercury cup contact of the switch, and so to one set of terminals of the static condensers. The negative terminal of the generator is connected to the other set of terminals of the static condensers. The oscillating switch maintains this connection, say, for about 1½ minutes, so that the condensers become fully charged with a large quantity of electricity. The switch then snaps over to the other side, with the result that the circuit of the electric generator is first opened and

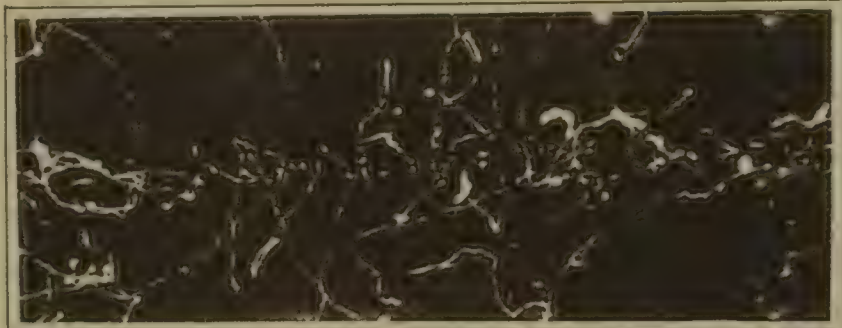
this coil and produces a very intense magnetic field through the steel tube, as already stated.

One very important question which now arises is the following: If any marked change in the structure of the atom is taking place during the course of the tests, how will the change be detected? This question was carefully considered at the outset of the investigation, and led to the selection of a piece of steel as the first material to be used for the test.

It is known that the peculiar property of "magnetism" which is associated with steel (and also with iron) is due to special groupings of the rapidly revolving electrons in the atoms of the steel. The electrons speeding round in their orbits are identical in their effects with electric currents circulating within the atoms, and thus the fact is accounted for that steel can be "magnetised." Now, if the result of the author's experiments is that the peculiar groupings of the electrons in the atoms of the steel are disturbed, the magnetic qualities of the steel will be modified—that is to say, the steel may be rendered capable of much greater magnetisation, or, on the other hand, its magnetic qualities may be impaired. In any case, if the magnetic qualities do alter, it is a clear indication that the grouping of the electrons is being disturbed.

In order to find out whether any such disturbance is actually taking place, the oscillating lever switch will be occasionally stopped and the steel tube examined to ascertain what change, if any, is taking place in its inherent magnetic qualities. If marked changes are occurring, the test will be suspended and the future procedure carefully considered.

Following on what has just been said, another aspect of the whole investigation presents itself—namely, it is possible that one incidental result of the tests may be a definite improvement in the



A NARROW BEAM OF X-RAYS (ENTERING FROM THE RIGHT) PASSING THROUGH AIR AND LIBERATING ELECTRONS FROM ATOMS OF MATTER.

The two photographs of electrons on this page are of lantern slides used by Sir Ernest Rutherford, as President of the British Association last year, to illustrate his address on "The Electrical Structure of Matter," and were reproduced in our issue of September 22, 1923. They are of interest in connection with Dr. Wall's article on this page. Sir Ernest Rutherford's experiments were designed to show that very intense electric forces exist within the atom, and that the main charge is concentrated in a minute nucleus.

By Courtesy of Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S. Photograph by Mr. C. T. R. Wilson.

inherent magnetic qualities of iron and steel. When it is remembered what iron and steel mean to the electrical engineering industry for dynamos, motors, magnetos, etc., it is easy to see the vast industrial significance of any such improvement.

The peculiar fascination of the problem of disrupting the atom lies in the well-founded belief that vast stores of energy would thus be rendered accessible for useful purposes. It is believed that the energy so obtainable would be sufficient to drive all the machinery in the world for an indefinite period. The immediate consequences of this would be that coal and oil fuel would become practically obsolete. The experimental results so far obtained by the author indicate that at least one remarkable incidental effect is taking place—namely, when the very intense magnetic fields are produced inside the copper coil, a kind of instability of the electric resistance of the coils appears. This phenomenon is being examined and may lead to far-reaching practical applications.

Speculation has been rife concerning the way in which the internal energy of the atom would become evident if the atomic structure were ruptured. That is to say, would the manifestation be in the form of catastrophic disturbances of matter or as rays of energy of some at present unknown type? No satisfactory answer can be given to these speculations at present, and it is only by cautious direct experiment that any definite knowledge can be obtained.

From a practical point of view, perhaps the most important matter, if disruption were obtained, would be the possibility of controlling the energy so released. The solution to this problem may not be easily found, but it may be said with almost absolute certainty that there will be no insuperable difficulty. Probably one of the most promising methods of controlling the energy would be by means of intense magnetic fields, and it is conceivable that, by these means, the released energy may be concentrated and manipulated in the form of a beam or ray, so as to be available for use in any desired direction.

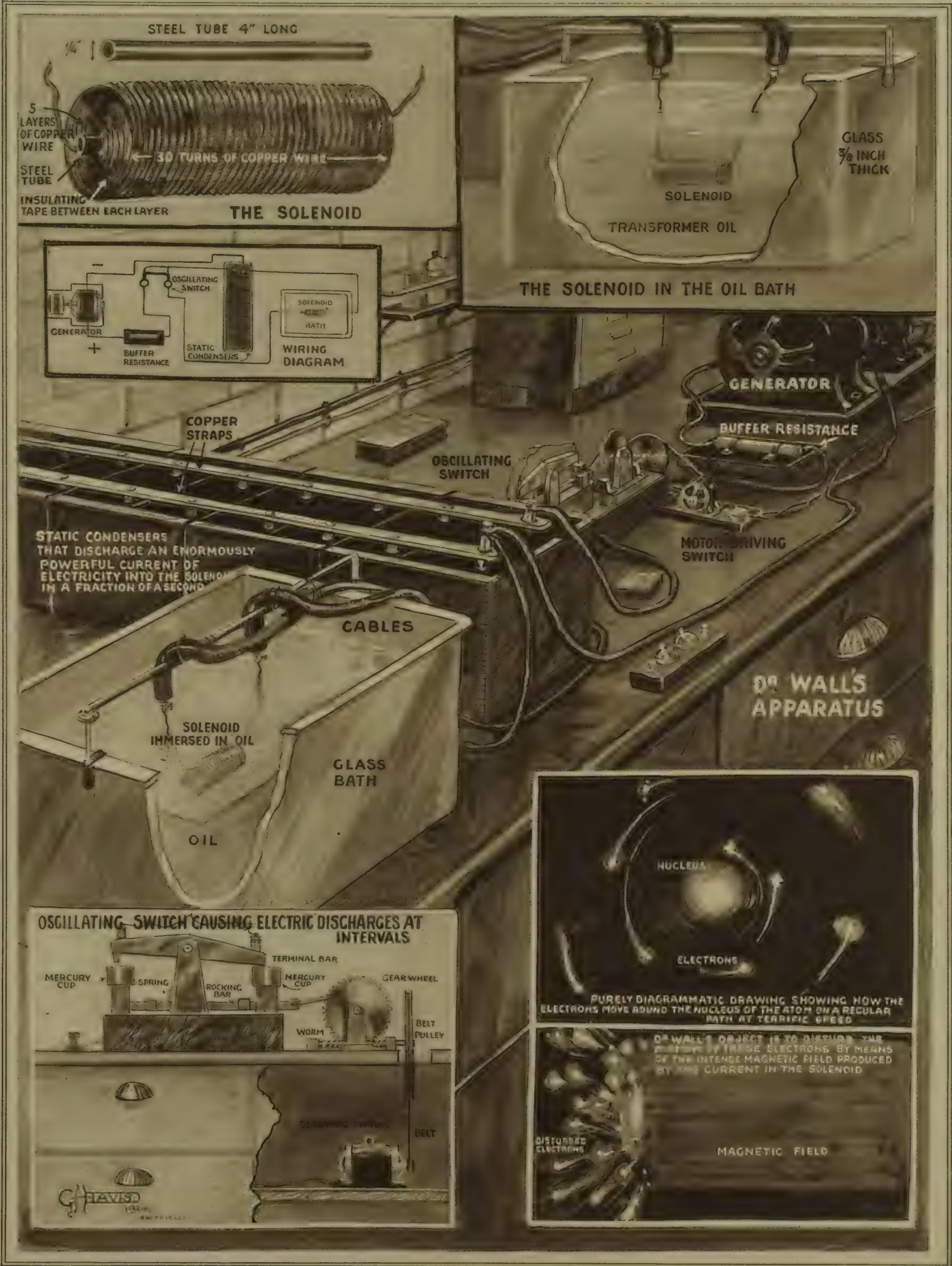


CONDUCTING EXPERIMENTS IN THE DISRUPTION OF ATOMS THAT MAY PROVIDE A SOURCE OF UNLIMITED POWER AND RENDER COAL AND OIL FUEL OBSOLETE: DR. T. F. WALL (AUTHOR OF THE ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE) IN HIS LABORATORY AT SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY.—[Photograph by Topical.]

the switch then closes into the other mercury cup. The static condensers are thereby connected to the oil-immersed coil which embraces the steel tube, and consequently an extremely heavy current flows through

SPLITTING THE ATOM: A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF UNLIMITED POWER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM SKETCHES AND PERSONAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY DR. T. F. WALL, D.Sc., D.Eng., ETC., CHIEF LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.



TAPPING A SOURCE OF POWER THAT MAY DRIVE ALL THE MACHINERY IN THE WORLD: EXPERIMENTS DESIGNED TO RELEASE THE MIGHTY FORCES IMPRISONED IN THE ATOM.

Dr. T. F. Wall's experiments (in the Electrical Laboratory of Sheffield University) to disintegrate the atom are being closely watched by the scientific world, and have received widespread publicity owing to the ridiculous reports that they might even endanger the whole structure of this planet. Dr. Wall's early experiments are being carried out with a small piece of steel tube about the size of a lead pencil upon which is wound a coil of copper wire called a solenoid. The whole is then immersed in a bath of transformer oil, and is connected by cable to the static condensers, which store up an enormous amount of electricity supplied from the generator. Between this generator and

the condensers is a very ingenious oscillating switch, which is driven through gearing by a small motor, and the bar dipping into the mercury cups is moved every two or three minutes. The condenser stores up electricity at a high voltage, and, when the rocking or oscillating switch moves over and forms contact, a great gush of electricity is sent into the solenoid. An atom consists of a nucleus surrounded by electrons revolving round it at a speed of 1000 miles per second, on the same lines as the solar system. The experiment is to disturb the motion of these electrons by means of the intense magnetic field, and it is hoped that their energy can be utilised.—[Drawing Copyrighted in U.S. and Canada.]

"SAGALA TUMATIS": GREAT CHIEFS AMONG A WOOD-AGE PEOPLE.

"UNKNOWN TRIBES; UNCHARTED SEAS." By LADY (RICHMOND) BROWN.*

ON various occasions Lady Brown held her breath and felt "like a doll without any sawdust." She had good cause. She faced storm and shark and snake. The jagged fangs of reefs bared as the waves broke. Dorsal-fins of the man-eaters of the sea cut through the water. Great fish put up desperate fights and hands were seared as the line flashed through them. Sting-rays struck with their poisoned daggers. The jungle was alive with dangers. Giant lizards were fearsome, in and out of the cooking-pot. An attacking saurian, its jaws agape, gave "an excellent, though unsolicited, demonstration of the fact that alligators are without tonsils." The rain whipped with lashes of steel. Hot-house heat brought lassitude of body and spirit. Lost trails and hidden channels threatened Robinson-Crusoedom. Mosquitoes and malaria were ever menacing; and there were the most nauseating insect-induced illnesses to be borne, with small-pox as a dreadful possibility. The noises of the night and the eerie stillnesses were awe-inspiring. Between the Kaymaals and Colon, application of the sudden memory of a boat-righting picture in *The Illustrated London News* alone saved her from what seemed certain death after the *Cara* had grounded—and, with her, "Midge" (Mr. Mitchell Hedges), John George, and Robbie.

After such things, the natives who were sought seemed mild. The little-known Indians of the San Blas and the unknown Chucunaque, a people unseen by whites since the spacious days of the Spanish Conquistadores, proved friendly enough—after they had been frightened and physicked! But that is not to say that courage was not then called for, as it was throughout the adventuring. On the contrary, without great courage, and considerable ingenuity, the author and Mr. Mitchell Hedges could not have achieved a tithe of what they did, to the enrichment of museum collections and records.

The San Blas, of the coral-guarded, palm-covered islands, were conquered by the medicine-chest; by rifle-practice; by the burning of red flares from United States Government shops; and by the sniffing of ammonia! Chiefs, reposing in their hammocks, received and welcomed, and even the official witch-doctors were complacent when they realised that they were not to lose, but to gain, trade, thanks to the knowledge and supplies the Messengers from the Gods were to leave with them. The explorers were speedily Sagala Tumatis, Great Chiefs. Gifts were theirs, and honour, and free movement. They saw the thatched huts; the gold discs hanging from the ears of the men and the gold nose-rings of the women with painted cheeks and black-lined nose, and beaded anklets and bracelets that cut into the flesh; the little straw hats adorned now and again with "some ludicrous article, such as an old nail, a large berry,

in view of the recent taking of so-called "white Indians" to the United States and the further discovery by our travellers of others, among the Chucunaque—"the skin being dead-white throughout, with light straw-coloured hair and pale-blue eyes"—a large percentage.

So to the "Mongoloid" Chucunaque, pre-stone and pre-iron dwellers in an Age of Wood, who retain in the days of their decadence an astonishing occasional



WITH A DAUGHTER OF A CHIEF OF THE MYSTERIOUS PRE-STONE, PRE-IRON CHUCUNAQUE INDIANS: LADY (RICHMOND) BROWN IN THE WHITE DRESS SHE WORE WITH HUGE "PEARLS" AND "DIAMONDS," WHEN SHE APPEARED AS A SPIRIT WALKING AMIDST FIRE.

Illustrations reproduced from "Unknown Tribes; Uncharted Seas," by Courtesy of the Author and of the Publishers, Messrs. Duckworth and Co.

craftsmanship—in, for example, the making of beautiful hammocks and in the working of cloths with complicated and intricate "picture-writing" designs—artistry which is a survival of a past made additionally mysterious by the use of velvet-like material and Spanish lace of the Conquistadores period.

There, again, Lady Brown and Mr. Mitchell Hedges won confidence and safety by pluck and bluff, as Great Healers from the Heavens. Quite early they had to show themselves "proof" spirits! Wise preparations had been made, that Chief and subjects and the bone-necklaced medicine-men, the contoolie, might be satisfied and their most famous fetish—a mummified embryonic male child—be comparatively as nought. "Midge" made a speech, in his most commanding manner, and the distaff side had an accidental inspiration. More red flares were to be lit. Lady Brown was inclined to be sarcastic at praise received. "I asked derisively whether he expected me to do the Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego act, and stand in the middle of the burning fiery furnace." Mr. Mitchell Hedges leapt at the idea. Result: "Midge" and Lady Brown—white dress and stockings, with huge ropes of imitation pearls and enormous glass diamonds, replacing the normal "overall," breeches and boots—enveloped in lurid smoke and crimson glare, scaring every lamenting Indian to bush or hut to such purpose that it was difficult to get anyone to come out again.

Intimacy with habit and custom was the sequel. The explorers' notes were multiplied and re-multiplied. The life of the men, women, and children, birth, marriage, and death all revealed their ceremonies. Man and wife never come together within hut or village. Always it is within the bush, and it is in the bush that the yearly baby is born. The marriage itself is strange enough. Neither the boy nor the girl is questioned in the matter. Parents consult, and a few days after this the youth is considerably surprised to find himself suddenly pounced on, carried off to the girl's home, placed in a hammock with her, screened in the smoke of herb fires, and object of much

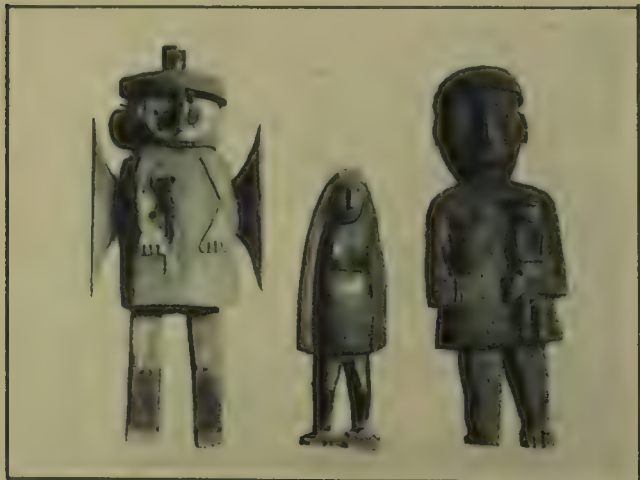
incantation that precedes a feast. Thus it is twice more within a fortnight. Then "wedded bliss," during which the woman rules, invariably and without opposition.

Should sickness come, woe betide the patient! The driving-out of the spirit in possession is a tiresome, dolorous matter. Witness a case: "A number of men and women were collected round the hammock; two small earthenware pots were filled with smouldering herbs, which threw off an acrid smoke. Every now and again the sufferer was seized with a violent fit of coughing, after which his head would feebly hang over the side of the hammock. . . . Besides the two pots there were four wooden gods placed on the ground, two at each end of the hammock, and a half calabash filled with round white pebbles, a similar receptacle with pieces of bone, a third with the teeth of crocodiles and animals, and a fourth with what looked like bark. All this heterogeneous rubbish was beneath the hammock. . . . Once or twice a day the contoolie would come moaning over the patient, always carrying some fresh 'medicine.'"

So is the end hastened—or, at least, not delayed—and in due time the Indian goes to his long rest, wrapped in banana leaves, borne in his hammock, and is left in the earth beneath a grave-house of bamboo and thatch, his pots and weapons and his stool on the ground above him, and a length of vine or a string of vegetable fibre stretching from his mouth to the surface, to the top of the dwelling, and out through the roof, that there may be pathway up which the spirit may creep to pass to river and dug-out and celestial village.

And in the meantime—in the span of mortal years—indescribable food, a mess of lizards and what-not; the constant eating of the pure juice of the sugar-cane, yams, corn, unripe plantains, pineapples, bananas, mamee, and other local fruits and vegetables; infrequent wild pig; a little cultivation of the soil; and hunting with *lignum vitae* clubs, short and long spears, bow and arrows, and blow-pipe and dart—always of wood and with poison as virulent aid. A terrible weapon this: "Having procured the liver of an animal they let it rot, and when it is in a state of putrefaction they purposely infuriate some venomous snakes. The rotten liver is then held out to the reptiles on the end of a stick, and into it they drive their fangs time and again, saturating the putrid offal with their deadly poison. The points of the arrows, blow-pipe darts, and spears are steeped therein."

Many an enemy must have died writhing when fighting was in order; and it was certainly well that the travellers were able to impress and to cure a primitive people whose every family has its own god, shaped by charring and by scraping and cutting with sharks' and other teeth; whose traditions may have come to them from some "mighty empire . . . prob-



EACH BELONGING EXCLUSIVELY TO A SINGLE FAMILY: WOODEN GODS OF THE CHUCUNAQUE, MADE BY CHARRING AND SCRAPING.

The dress of one of the gods seen was carved to represent that of an old Spanish Conquistadore, one of the proofs that the Chucunaque saw or came in touch with the Spaniards when they first landed in Central America. No two of the images are alike.

or a piece of tin"; the groups of wooden gods to keep away evil spirits; the spearing of fish. They heard the wailing music of the hollow reeds. They learned many a custom; that the old desired to be made young; and that no woman may give birth on the islands, but must journey to the mainland in a dug-out and bear her child alone, in the bush, "returning with it a few hours later." These things and much else: among them albinos, "absolutely white, with palest straw-coloured hair," a fact of peculiar interest

* "Unknown Tribes; Uncharted Seas." By Lady (Richmond) Brown, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. Illustrated. (Duckworth and Co.; 21s. net.)



REMARKABLE WORK FOR A PRIMITIVE, DECADENT PEOPLE: CHUCUNAQUE "PICTURE-WRITING" ON CLOTH—WITH DESIGN "APPARENTLY THE SURVIVAL OF AN ANCIENT SYSTEM OF PICTOGRAPHIC CALENDRIC SIGNS."

ably far greater than our own, covering millions of square miles of territory which are now deep beneath the ocean"; who may be the descendants, sinking ever downwards, of those who survived on the "remnants of a stupendous annihilation."

Had it been otherwise, the world would have lost in daring and we should have missed an enthralling narrative of a voyage to the unknown. Lady (Richmond) Brown's book is a notable achievement, and will make all wish her good fortune in her projected journey, with Mr. F. A. Mitchell Hedges and in association with Dr. Thomas Gann, to the wilds of British Honduras, where it is hoped to find and to search cities of the ancient Maya civilisation. Such pioneers not only deserve success, but seem to command it.—E.H.G.

RIVAL ARABIAN KINGDOMS: MECCA IN PERIL; THE HEJAZ ABDICATION.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 AND 4 SUPPLIED BY G. T. KRAJEWSKI. PORTRAIT OF KING HUSSEIN BY MAJOR BENTON FLETCHER, TO APPEAR IN HIS NEW BOOK, "VANISHED CITIES OF ARABIA" (HUTCHINSON).
 PHOTOGRAPH OF IBN SA'UD FROM MR. H. ST. J. B. PHILBY'S "THE HEART OF ARABIA" (CONSTABLE). BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS IN EACH CASE.



1. RECENTLY THREATENED BY THE WAHABI FORCES OF SULTAN IBN SA'UD: MECCA, THE CAPITAL OF THE HEJAZ—THE PROCESSION OF THE MAHMAL CONTAINING THE HOLY "CARPET," BROUGHT EVERY YEAR BY A PILGRIMAGE FROM CAIRO.



2. THE RULER OF THE HEJAZ WHO HAS ABDICATED: KING HUSSEIN—THE FIRST PORTRAIT OF HIM EVER DRAWN.



3. THE RULER OF THE WAHABIS WHO HAVE THREATENED MECCA: IBN SA'UD (RIGHT) SULTAN OF NEJD.



4. THE HOLY CITY OF THE MOSLEM WORLD, LATELY PANIC-STRICKEN AT THE APPROACH OF THE WAHABIS: MECCA—PILGRIMS AROUND THE BLACK-DRAPED KAABA, IN THE COURT OF THE GREAT MOSQUE.

It was announced on October 3 that King Hussein of the Hejaz had abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Ali, the Emir of Medina, brother of King Feisal of Iraq and the Emir Abdullah of Transjordan. King Hussein declared the independence of the Hejaz from Turkey on June 5, 1916, and took part in the war against the Turks. On June 21, 1917, he assumed the title of King of Arabia, but he was only recognised by Great Britain as King of the Hejaz. Last March he assumed the title of Caliph. His chief rival has been the Sultan of Nejd, Ibn Sa'ud, ruler of the Wahabis, who recently captured Taif, the summer capital of the Hejaz, some seventy miles east of Mecca. The Wahabi advance threw the Holy City into panic, and crowds of refugees sought the coast, but it was

reported on October 6 that it was uncertain whether the Wahabis had really approached Mecca, and that their attack on the Hejaz was only a raid for the purpose of plunder and ransom. It was stated that Ibn Sa'ud did not attach much importance to the possession of Mecca, the sanctity of whose Holy Places is not admitted by the Wahabi creed, and did not wish to offend foreign Powers over the question of pilgrimages. Ibn Sa'ud is described by Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby, in "The Heart of Arabia," as "a man of inexhaustible energy, a man who put the affairs of his State above all other considerations and spared neither himself nor his subordinates . . . endowed with a splendid physique and with a stature rarely attained by Arabs—for he stands about 6 ft. 3 in."

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

THE CHILDREN'S CINEMA.—THE FELLOWSHIP OF PLAYERS.

WE were talking about the progress of the Cinema, when Mrs. Louis Rowton, a great friend of children, exclaimed: "Yes; the cinema has taken a wonderful place in life, but there is a great empty space to be filled! We have no Children's Cinema. I have tried," she went on, "to interest one of the magnates of the cinema world in the idea. I tried to persuade him to open the cinema on Saturdays at 11 a.m., and to give a performance the programme of which would be accessible to children of all ages, and entertain the parents or chaperons as well. He promised to think it over, but nothing came of it. I understood. His house—one of the palaces in the West End—is filled to overflowing from the afternoon to the end of the evening, so much so that a smaller theatre near by thrives on the 'residue.' It might not be worth his while to make the experiment: the receipts of the children's matinées at prices suiting small purses would be a mere trifle to his exchequer—so why bother?"

"Nor would it pay," said one of the guests round the convivial table. "I have gone into figures. What with attendance, light, orchestra, small advertisements, and hire of films, I contend that there is no money in it. Remember that the main feeder of the cinema is the passer-by. Children don't amble in the streets; nor can they go unchaperoned, which would make the pleasure more costly. And what is the good of one matinée per week, for I doubt if there is room for more?"

On that there was outcry. "Do you mean to say that the seven-and-a-half millions of London would only supply patronage for one matinée? Think of holiday time—one third of the year; think of the thousands of children who are privately educated; think of the visitors with their children who have nothing to do in the morning, especially when it rains. Besides, there are Children's Cinemas in America—why not in London? In Berlin, too, they have the 'Urania,' the instructive shows for the people, where lots of children are taken because they are playfully initiated into the wonders of industry and nature."

children, or in other ways—questionable. These love-stories, detective yarns, these pictures of passion, strife, and what not, are apt to disturb young minds. What they want is instruction, recreation, and amusement. It can so easily be done: a programme of how things are made—how nature in all its phases thrives, how animals live in freedom, the beauty spots of England; then a series of travelogues. (Do you remember the old barn in Oxford Street, where we sat on wobbly seats to imitate the railway jolt, and wandered through the world's great cities from the Thames to the Rio Grande?) And, as finale, a merry film, a Felix, a Jackie Coogan, a Charlie Chaplin, or one of the other countless devices of cinematic ingenuity allied to humour. As to the

thing I feel sure—it will have the cordial support of the Press. You can imagine what will happen at the breakfast table when Dad opens his morning paper and reads out to the family circle: 'Fancy, there is going to be a Cinema Theatre all for your little selves, kids!' Why, I know what I would have done if in my schooldays I had heard the good news. I would have jumped from my chair and indulged in a Red Indian war dance! I am not at all sure that I would not do it now, if the dream became a reality. As I write I hear the laughter, the shouts, the yells of the children; I see their little heads wagging; I see them cluster round Mammy. Talk of mirage!—here is one that is ideal, and one enterprising man could make it come true."



"I'VE DONE IT, I'VE DONE IT!" THE GREAT SCENE IN "TIGER CATS," AT THE STRAND THEATRE, WHERE ANDRÉ (MR. ARTHUR WONTNER) SHOOTS HIS WIFE, SUZANNE (MISS EDITH EVANS), WHEN DRIVEN TO DESPERATION BY HER TAUNTS.

"Tiger Cats" was recently transferred from the Garrick to the Strand Theatre. The part of André, the philosopher-husband maddened by a provoking but seductive wife, was assumed by Mr. Arthur Wontner when Mr. Robert Loraine left the cast. Miss Edith Evans, as the wife, acts with remarkable power.—[Photo. Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.]

expense, the light and attendance are a small item; for the orchestra a piano and a fiddle will do—even a quartette in the morning hours would cost but little; and then the films. Now on that head I have very definite opinions. I have recently been through the provinces, and found there most remarkable pictures of home industries. They were greatly enjoyed by the audiences. Most of them were frankly *réclame* by great firms for the manufacture of their wares. These, I feel sure, could be had for the asking. Their number is legion. I remember a private view at the Rialto some months ago: it was all about industry, and, therefore, badly attended, because your cinema 'first-nighter' is out for sensation—the rest does not interest him. Well, on that occasion, we saw steel-work, cotton spinneries, cheese-making—things so fascinating, so wonderful, so inspiring, that we (I and a few old Press-men next to me) literally gasped—it was more thrilling than tales of hairbreadth escapes and wild adventures. We felt that we had learned something, and, as we left, a mother with two little children exclaimed: 'What a revelation!' It should be shown to the children all over the country. It will teach them the portent of British Industry! I go further," said the enthusiast, "I wager if you go to the great wielders of the film-craft and tell them that you want some of their comic reels for the amusement of the kids, they will jump at the idea. They are men of broad views; many of them have children, and know what it means to keep them occupied in leisure hours. Besides, as they are good business men, they will consider the children as splendid advertisement propagandists; the same film shown at the Children's Cinema will thereby create a clientèle in other ordinary cinema theatres.

"Of course we must begin *piano*; we don't want a palace for a start. I know a little theatre not a thousand miles from Holborn which would be the ideal spot: it holds about 400; it is cosy and pretty; and at prices varying from 2s. 6d. to 6d. it would yield just enough to make the two ends meet, if—I emphasise it—my belief is well founded that the distributing firms will be helpful. It will need very little advertisement—two in the most popular dailies will suffice. It will advertise itself, for the very good reason that in this great city of London nothing whatever is done for the amusement of children, except at Maskelyne's, and in the theatres at Christmas-time. I contend that the enterprise, tactfully begun, will be a great success; and of one

In "Much Ado About Nothing" (as acted by the Fellowship of Players), the Beatrice of Miss Athene Seyler is indeed a merry minx to skirmish with, a teasing, taunting daughter of Eve to flout the heretic Benedick. Yet she has no ill-humour, no acrid jealousy. She is restless, provoking, and then in an instant we peep into her deeper nature. Beatrice weeps. At such a sight must not Benedick protest his love? Perhaps Miss Seyler is too tempestuous, for in this moment of self-revelation there should be more repose. It would set off the brilliance of her metallic wit. In passionate indignation or saucy repartee she is a Beatrice to equal a Benedick, and Mr. Nicholas Hannen is a very self-contradicted bachelor. He is a stalwart rebel against love, and we see him suffer humiliations most humorous as he studies niceties of fashion, and ascribes his moody temper to the toothache. We cannot expect

under the circumstances a highly finished study, but both Miss Seyler and Mr. Hannen succeeded in getting to the core of their characters, and with swift, sure touches in disclosing beneath this ado about nothing a greater soundness of heart than we find among the rest. This is a lively comedy of mistakes, misapprehensions, and rich fooling, writ in holiday mood and full of subtle variations and admirable character-sketches. All the company did



A HEROINE WITHIN A HEROINE: JOAN (MISS MARGERY HICKLIN), WHO IMAGINES HERSELF TO BE PRIMROSE, AND FREDDIE (MR. CLAUDE HULBERT), JOAN'S OFFICIAL SUITOR, IN "PRIMROSE," AT THE WINTER GARDEN.

"Primrose" takes its name from the title of the hero's novel. Joan, the heroine of the piece, is in love with the author, and imagines herself to be Primrose, the heroine of his book; but through a misunderstanding she turns for a time to Freddie, whom her guardian wants her to marry.—[Photo. Stage Photo. Co.]

And one of us said: "What we want is not only Saturday matinées, but a central house solely devoted to boys and girls. Most of the present spectacles are, in many ways, not at all suitable for the young. One has always to think it over whether one should take them to see these; either the show is above the



FUN-MAKERS IN CHIEF OF "PRIMROSE," AT THE WINTER GARDEN: MISS HEATHER THATCHER AS PINKIE PEACH, BEAUTY SPECIALIST, AND MR. LESLIE HENSON AS TOBY MOPHAM, A GAY ARISTOCRAT, DISGUISED AS A POLICEMAN.

Mr. Leslie Henson, as usual, is the inimitable "funny man" of the Winter Garden musical comedy. He is as good as ever, and is well supported by Miss Heather Thatcher.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

well. Miss Molly Veness was a tender Hero, and Mr. Ivan Samson a mocking yet manly Claudio; and everybody enjoyed the blundering circumlocutions of Mr. Alfred Harris as Dogberry, who does delight in "bestowing all his tediousness" making Much Ado about Nothing.

IN THE POLITICAL "LISTS" AGAIN: CHAMPIONS OF THREE PARTIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. I.B., AND PHOTOPRESS.



"COMMUNISM, AS WE KNOW IT, HAS NOTHING PRACTICAL IN COMMON WITH US. IT IS A PRODUCT OF TSARISM AND WAR MENTALITY": MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD (FOURTH FROM LEFT) AT THE QUEEN'S HALL, WITH MR. J. R. CLYNES, MR. A. HENDERSON, AND MR. C. T. CRAMP (LEFT TO RIGHT).



"I AM OPPOSED TO THE OFFICIAL LIBERAL PARTY": MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AT WALTHAM ABBEY, AS PROSPECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AND ANTI-SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR EPPING.



"MR. MACDONALD'S PARTY IS TO ABOLISH CAPITAL AND OVERTHROW THE EXISTING ORDER OF SOCIETY": MR. LLOYD GEORGE, LEAVING LONDON TO SPEAK AT LEICESTER.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald addressed a great gathering at the Labour Conference in Queen's Hall on October 7, reviewing the record of his administration in the light of a possible General Election. "I am no Communist," he said. "Pettyfogging conspiracies, secret associations, backstairs wire-pulling, mischievous stirring-up of strife, are neither in method nor in ideal the Socialism that built up the Labour Party. . . . Communism, as we know it, has nothing practical in common with us. It is a product of Tsarism and war mentality." He alluded sarcastically to Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Leicester as one of those criticisms of the Russian treaties which provided him with amusing literature to induce sleep.—

Mr. Churchill at Waltham Abbey, on October 3, addressed his first public meeting as the prospective Constitutional and anti-Socialist candidate for the Epping Division. He said it was the first of 30 or 40 meetings he would attend. Asked whether he was a Liberal or Conservative, he replied: "I am opposed to the official Liberal Party."—Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by his wife (seen in our photograph), addressed a Liberal demonstration at Leicester on October 6. "Mr. Macdonald's party," he said, "is to abolish capital and overthrow the existing order of society, but he says that he wants to maintain the *status quo*. Who and what is the *status quo*? It is himself."

HOME EVENTS OF THE WEEK: A PICTORIAL BUDGET OF

PHOTOGRAPHS BY

NEWS—INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPHS OF RECENT OCCASIONS.

C.N. AND TOPICAL.



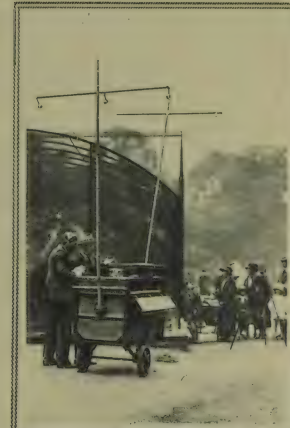
UNVEILED BY MRS. JOHN FORBES, WHO LOST THREE SONS IN THE WAR: THE GREENOCK WAR MEMORIAL.



THE NEW EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, WHICH IS TO BE OPENED IN A FEW DAYS: A CORNER OF THE WEST GALLERY.



ALMOST FINISHED IN FOUR HOURS: A STEEL BUNGALOW ERECTED IN LORD WEIR'S WORKSHOPS AT CATHCART AS A DEMONSTRATION OF MASS PRODUCTION IN HOUSE-BUILDING.



BROADCASTING THE "LAUGH" OF THE JACKASS: A WIRELESS APPARATUS AT THE "ZOO."



UNVEILED BY LORD PLUMER (LEFT) AND DEDICATED BY THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK (RIGHT): THE WAR MEMORIAL TO THE 24TH DIVISION, BY MR. ERIC KENNINGTON, IN BATTERSEA PARK.



THREATENED WITH DEMOLITION IN A MUNICIPAL STREET-WIDENING SCHEME: PART OF THE OLD FIFTEENTH-CENTURY CORNER HOUSE AT BURY ST. EDMUNDS.



A FINE EXAMPLE OF FIFTEENTH-CENTURY CRAFTSMANSHIP: THE CORNER HOUSE IN EASTGATE STREET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, WHICH THE CORPORATION WISH TO PULL DOWN.



MADE TO "SING" FOR A RADIO ENTERTAINMENT: SEA-LIONS AT THE "ZOO" PERFORMING BEFORE A MICROPHONE MOUNTED ON A VEHICLE (SEEN BEYOND THE RAILINGS).

The war memorial at Greenock, unveiled a few days ago, consists of a granite obelisk surmounted by a winged figure of Victory in bronze set on the deck of a Viking ship.—The new Exhibition of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters is to be opened in London on October 13.—Members of the committee appointed by the Minister of Health to advise on the mass production of houses visited, on October 4, Lord Weir's workshops at Cathcart, and saw an interesting demonstration of the rapidity with which a steel bungalow can be erected. The various parts were assembled, and the outside walls, roof and floors were put together, within the space of a few hours.—At the "Zoo" the other day various animals contributed items to the broadcast entertainment, by means of a microphone which was mounted on a hand-vehicle wheeled about the grounds. They were induced to display their vocal powers by a postpone-

ment of their "tea time." Among the performers were the laughing jackass, the sea-lions, and the hyena. "Old Bill," the walrus, declined to oblige and fell asleep.—Field-Marshal Lord Plumer unveiled the war memorial to the 24th Division in Battersea Park on October 4. The monument is the work of Mr. Eric H. Kennington, the painter turned sculptor, whose new exhibition was opened on the same day at the Leicester Galleries. He painted a notable war picture called "The Kensingtons at Laventie."—The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is making efforts to preserve the old Corner House, in Eastgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, a fine example of fifteenth-century work. It is threatened with demolition in a municipal street-widening scheme, which has already removed a still finer old building, the ancient Star Inn. The Corner House has some notable carved panelling.



"WE BRING ALL THE SUFFERINGS AND PAINS OF OUR PILGRIMS AS AN OFFERING OF PENITENCE": THE GREAT IRISH PILGRIMAGE AT LOURDES, WHICH NUMBERED SOME 4000 PEOPLE, INCLUDING 500 INVALIDS AND STRETCHER-CASES—THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE PROCESSION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT ON THE STEPS OF THE CHURCH OF THE ROSARY.



HUNG WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF CRUTCHES DISCARDED BY CRIPPLES WHO HAVE BEEN CURED: THE GROTTO AT LOURDES AND ITS HEALING SPRING, WITH A GATHERING OF IRISH PILGRIMS.

A GREAT IRISH PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES: 4000 DEVOTEES, INCLUDING 500 INVALIDS.

LOURDES, in the south of France, has become famous as a place of Roman Catholic pilgrimage since 1858, when the Virgin Mary, it is believed, appeared there to a thirteen-year-old girl named Bernadette Soubirous. The spring is credited with miraculous healing powers, and about 500,000 pilgrims visit it every year. The Church was built in 1889. Our photographs illustrate the great Irish pilgrimage to Lourdes which took place recently. About 500 invalids, including many stretcher-cases, were taken direct from Dublin to Bordeaux in the steamer "Chicago," which sailed on September 29. The opening ceremonies at Lourdes, on October 3, are thus described in the "Freeman's Journal" by a correspondent who was present: "The immense procession, of over four thousand people, proceeded in the heavy rain to the Grotto behind the Basilica, singing the Lourdes Hymn. The procession passed around in front of the Grotto and back into the Basilica. A letter from the Bishop of Tarbes and Lourdes was read warning pilgrims from crying 'Miracle!' and making statements about cures, and instructing them to await in every case the decision of the Bureau des Constatations Médicales and of the ecclesiastical authorities. The Rosary was then recited in Irish by the vast congregation, and between the decades verses of the 'Ave Maria' were sung in Latin by the Dublin Pro-Cathedral Palestrina Choir, under the direction of Mr. Vincent O'Sullivan. After the Rosary, a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Waterford from the text, 'Woman, behold thy son! Son, behold thy mother!' Most Rev. Dr. Hackett said: 'We come to Mary here at Lourdes, to offer her the future of our country and to place under her care the individual lives of our people, a race of men without equal in the world and a race of women whose virtue has been a standard for the world. . . . We bring all the sufferings and pains of our pilgrims as an offering of penitence. I offer these sufferings on your behalf to Mary as a message of Irish faith and a message of Irish love.'

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



SOME OF THE 500 INVALIDS AMONG THE IRISH PILGRIMS RECENTLY AT LOURDES: DR. DOWNEY (DEPUTY BISHOP OF OSSARY) BLESSING THE SICK.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY'S GREATEST

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF

WINDFALL: THE MOND BEQUEST.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.



ONE OF THE MORE UNEXPECTED TREASURES: A GRECO-ROMAN PORTRAIT—"A MAN WITH A WREATH."



"CLEAR IN DESIGN, COOL IN COLOUR, AND FULL OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL INTEREST AND MOVEMENT": ONE OF THE BOTTICELLI PANELS REPRESENTING THE MIRACLES OF ST. ZENOBIOUS.



BY SIGNORELLI, MASTER OF MICHAEL ANGELO AND KINSMAN OF VASARI: "ESTHER BEFORE AHASUERUS: THE APOTHEOSIS OF SAINT JEROME" (CENTRE SECTION).



CERTAIN TO GIVE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION: ONE OF THE TWO BOTTICELLI PANELS REPRESENTING THE MIRACLES OF ST. ZENOBIOUS.



CERTAIN TO AROUSE BOTH INTEREST AND DISCUSSION: "HEADS OF TWO ANGELS," BY CORREGGIO.



ONE OF THE TWO "INTENSELY HUMAN" GRECO-ROMAN PORTRAITS: "A YOUNG WOMAN."



REMARKABLE FOR GRAVITY OF DESIGN AND RESTRAINT OF EXPRESSION: THE "PIETÀ" BY GIOVANNI BELLINI.



PAINTED BY RAPHAEL WHEN EIGHTEEN: "THE CRUCIFIXION"—THE DOMINATING PICTURE OF THE COLLECTION.



PAINTED BY TITIAN WHEN HE WAS A VERY OLD MAN: A "MADONNA AND CHILD" FROM THE LUDWIG MOND COLLECTION.



FILLING A MOST IMPORTANT GAP IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY COLLECTION: "THE HOLY FAMILY" BY FRA BARTOLOMMEO.

As the "Times" had it the other day in a very interesting article on the subject, the collection of pictures bequeathed to the nation by Dr. Ludwig Mond, although smaller in number than the Salting and Layard Bequests, is probably "the greatest windfall to the Gallery since its foundation." The thirty-nine pictures accepted—except the Mantegna, "Imperator Mundi," and the two works by Cima da Conegliano—are on view in Room XXVI. of the National Gallery (where the Wertheimer Sargents were shown), which was opened to the general public on October 7. These exceptions remain in

the possession of members of the testator's family during their lifetime. "The Crucifixion" by Raphael dominates the collection. It was painted when the artist was eighteen, and the influence of Perugino is evident. In connection with this youthful production, it is interesting to note the "Madonna and Child" by Titian, painted by that artist when he was a very old man. Weak places in the National Gallery have been much strengthened by the addition of "The Holy Family" by Fra Bartolommeo, and the "S. Jerome" by Sodoma.

Personalities of the Week: People in the Public Eye.

FOR MANY YEARS M.P. FOR GLASGOW: THE LATE SIR CHARLES CAMERON, BT., M.D.



AUTHOR OF A SCHEME FOR THE FEDERATION OF THE STATES OF EUROPE: THE LATE SIR MAX L. WAECHTER.

Sir Charles Cameron, who died on October 2, at the age of eighty-two, was a doctor, but better known as a journalist and, especially, as a Parliamentarian. In 1874 he was elected for the undivided constituency of Glasgow, which then returned three Members. At the division of the city in 1885, he was elected for the College Division. Later he sat for the Bridgeton Division.—Sir Max Waechter, who died on October 3, at the age of eighty-seven, devoted much of



PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE DAY OF THE CHRISTENING: PRINCESS MARY, VISCOUNT LASCELLES, THEIR ELDER SON, AND THEIR YOUNGER SON, GERALD DAVID.

his life to an ideal scheme for the Federation of the States of Europe, and presented many gifts for public purposes. He was born in Germany; came to England when he was twenty-two; and was naturalised some sixty years ago.—The younger son of Princess Mary was christened at Goldsborough—unexpectedly so far as the public was concerned—on Saturday, October 4. The new High Court Judge has had a large practice in the Commercial and Admiralty Courts.



FORMERLY A WELL-KNOWN COUNTY COURT JUDGE: THE LATE SIR PATRICK ROSE-INNES.



THE NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE, IN PLACE OF MR. JUSTICE BAILHACHE: MR. JUSTICE MACKINNON.

In Failing Health since his 80th Birthday: A Great French Author.

A VETERAN OF FRENCH LITERATURE: M. ANATOLE FRANCE, THE FAMOUS AUTHOR, AT WORK IN HIS STUDY.

M. Anatole France, the most distinguished of modern French writers, was born in 1844, and was eighty on April 16 last. After that noteworthy date, his health failed alarmingly, and on October 6 it was reported that he was growing weaker and had difficulty in taking nourishment. A medical bulletin issued on August 31 by two doctors attending him said: "M. Anatole France last week

had an attack of angina pectoris of the kind from which he had already suffered two years ago." M. France has published many books, including stories, poems, essays, and historical studies. "La Vie en Fleur" appeared in 1922. Probably the most popular of his works among English readers is "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard," issued in 1881.

FROM THE ETCHING BY EDGAR CHAINE, PUBLISHED BY EDMOND SAGOT, PARIS.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC WAR EVER WAGED IN CHINA: OPPOSING FORCES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY P. AND A., SUPPLIED BY C.N.



AT A TOWN ASSOCIATED WITH THE VICTORIES OF "CHINESE" GORDON: KIANGSU TROOPS QUARTERED IN THE RAILWAY STATION AT QUINSAN, ON THE SHANGHAI-NANKIN LINE.



TAKEN BY AN AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHER AT GREAT RISK OF HIS LIFE: CHE-KIANG TROOPS (AT HUANG-TU, NEAR SHANGHAI), ONE POINTING HIS RIFLE AT THE CAMERA; ANOTHER (LEFT) ABOUT TO THROW A STONE.



CHEKIANG TROOPS (OPPOSING THE KIANGSU FORCES) ON THE MARCH: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AFTER THE CAPTAIN (IN FOREGROUND) HAD STOPPED HIS MEN FROM MOBBING THE PHOTOGRAPHER.



RECRUITS FOR THE KIANGSU ARMY AT QUINSAN: A CROWD OF CONSCRIPTED COOLIES, HERDED LIKE CATTLE BY THE SOLDIERS, WHO PRODDED THEM WITH THEIR RIFLES.



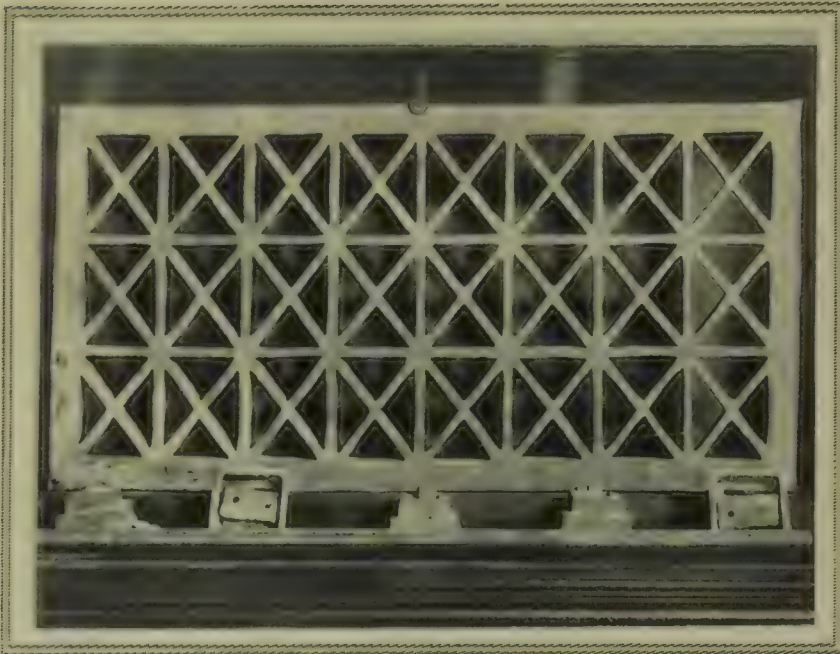
IN SIMILAR UNIFORM TO THE ENEMY: KIANGSU SOLDIERS GUARDING A RAILWAY BRIDGE (BLOWN UP A FEW HOURS LATER) AT QUINSAN.

The rather complicated civil war in China is being fought, it is said, with a science never before seen in Chinese armies, except that the artillery fire is very badly directed. The war as a whole is due to the rivalries of various Tuchuns, or military governors, and is in general a struggle between north and south. It began on September 3, when the President of China in Pekin ordered Chi Hsieh-yuan, the Tuchun of Kiang-su, to make war on Lu Yung-hsiang, the Tuchun of Chekiang, who was the chief obstacle to the Chih-li, or Presidential, party's policy of unifying China by force, that is, extending their authority over provinces that have held aloof. Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang is in league with Sun Yat-Sen in the south, but he is also supported by Chang Tso-lin, the war-lord of Manchuria, north of China proper, and it appeared recently that the main

conflict would be between Chang Tso-lin and the commander-in-chief of the Chih-li, or Pekin Government forces, Wu-Peifu. The first hostilities, however (which our photographs illustrate), took place between the Kiangsu and the Chekiang troops, near Shanghai. It was stated recently that the Kiangsu army numbered about 50,000, and could be largely reinforced, while that of Chekiang was only about 30,000. On September 19 the Kiangsu troops made a great effort to break through, but, though they used a large quantity of artillery, the aim was so poor that the Chekiang machine-gunners held their ground and mowed them down. The Kiangsu casualties were reported to have been about 4000. The superior numbers of the Kiangsu Army counted for little against machine-guns and barbed-wire defences.

WHAT MORE WILL CALIGULA'S SUNKEN PLEASURE-GALLEYS YIELD?

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERR.



FROM A ROMAN EMPEROR'S FLOATING PALACE, AT THE BOTTOM OF A LAKE FOR 1900 YEARS: A BRONZE TRANSENNÄ, OR SECTION OF BALUSTRADE.



BROUGHT UP FROM ONE OF THE IMPERIAL GALLEYS AT THE BOTTOM OF LAKE NEMI: AN AUGURAL HAND IN BRONZE, ATTACHED TO A BEAM AS TERMINAL.



FROM ONE OF CALIGULA'S SUNKEN PLEASURE-GALLEYS: A BRONZE HEAD OF MEDUSA, WITH SNAKE AND WINGS.

EXTRAORDINARY interest has been aroused by the news that the lake of Nemi (in the Alban Hills near Rome) beneath whose waters have lain for nineteen centuries the two gorgeous pleasure-galleys of the Roman Emperor Caligula, is at last to be temporarily drained, so that they may be thoroughly explored. The treasures (here illustrated) already found in the vessels by divers during previous attempts are enough to indicate what a wealth of Roman art in sculpture and metal-work may reward the new researches, not to speak of the light they will throw on Roman shipbuilding. Earlier operations at the lake were illustrated in our issues of December 24, 1904, February 17, 1906, and January 1, 1910. The whole undertaking has a special interest for English readers since it was a British Ambassador to Rome, the late Lord Savile, who in 1885-9 made the first excavations on the site. The objects he discovered were placed in the Art Museum at Nottingham. Professor Federico Halbherr, the well-known archaeologist, of Rome, writes: "The first attempts to raise to the surface the famous ships, which, for about 1900 years, have lain submerged in the Lake of Nemi, go back to the fifteenth century, when the renowned architect, Leon Battista Alberti, succeeded in bringing up some pieces

(Continued below.)



BEAUTIFUL METAL-WORK FROM ONE OF THE SUBMERGED VESSELS: A BRONZE LION HEAD, WITH RING IN MOUTH.



ANOTHER FINE EXAMPLE OF ROMAN METAL-WORK FROM A SUNKEN GALLEY: A BRONZE LION HEAD OF SEMI-HUMAN TYPE.



THE TEMPLE OF DIANA BESIDE LAKE NEMI, ONCE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUNKEN GALLEYS: EXCAVATIONS BEGUN BY THE LATE LORD SAVILE, FORMERLY BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT ROME.



ROMAN METAL-WORK FROM ONE OF THE SUNKEN IMPERIAL BARGES: A BRONZE HEAD SUGGESTING THE WOLF OF ROMULUS.

(Continued.)

of wood by means of large hooks let down to the bottom. In the two following centuries new researches were made, but the technical means of those times did not permit any more considerable work of recovery. Later on, after 1890, fresh wooden fragments were brought to the surface, and, together with them, some magnificent bronze ornaments, now in the National Museum of the Diocletian Thermæ in Rome, which afforded further proof of the extraordinary richness in art objects of the two monumental ships. By more recent works, divers having

been employed, it has been possible to draw a plan of the parts of both ships emerging from the slime, and to establish their dimensions. The first one, that nearest to the shore, is 198 ft. long and 66 ft. broad. It is very deeply sunk in the mud, but, notwithstanding this, the divers have been able to ascertain that it is fairly well preserved, and contains in the bulk all the machinery and the costly ornaments of the deck: that is, metals, ceramics, terracottas, mosaics, and so on, without counting what the mud hides in the depths of the hold. The

(Continued on next page.)

A LAKE TO BE DRAINED FOR ITS TREASURE: THE "MIRROR OF DIANA."

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERR.



IMPERIAL ROMAN LUXURY AFLOAT: CALIGULA'S LARGER GALLEY (231 FT. LONG) AS IT MAY HAVE APPEARED TO THE EYES OF ITS OWNER (SEEN APPROACHING ON THE RIGHT), WITH ITS MAGNIFICENT PAVILIONS AND DECORATION—A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING BY PROFESSOR G. MANCINI, OF ROME.



WHERE THE TWO GORGEOUS PLEASURE-GALLEYS OF CALIGULA HAVE LAIN SUBMERGED FOR 1900 YEARS: THE LAKE OF NEMI (NOW TO BE DRAINED FOR THEIR RECOVERY), KNOWN TO THE ROMANS AS THE MIRROR OF DIANA (SPECULUM DIANÆ), WHOSE TEMPLE STOOD ON ITS SHORE, IN A VOLCANIC CRATER OF THE ALBAN HILLS.

Continued.
second ship, the larger one, measuring no less than 231 ft. in length by 78 ft. in breadth, is more difficult of approach, as she lies at a depth of about 15 fathoms. She is in a slanting position with the stern buried in the mud and the prow emerging, but she has been almost entirely spoiled by the tumultuary researches of the times past. Among the various plans proposed for the new works of recovery, it seems that the most radical one will be chosen, viz., that of lowering the level of the lake, for some months, by means

[Continued opposite.



SHOWING (IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND) TIMBERS FROM THE SUNKEN GALLEYS BROUGHT ASHORE BY FISHERMEN: THE PART OF LAKE NEMI WHERE THE VESSELS LIE AT DEPTHS OF 12 TO 15 FATHOMS—ON THE HILL, THE MODERN BUILDINGS OF NEMI.

Continued.
of a temporary tunnel or tube of discharge, to be filled again and entirely stopped up at the end of the enterprise; while on the shore a dock will be built for the complete repair of the ships. As shown by the latest researches and studies of Senator Corrado Ricci and other Roman archæologists, these vessels were built, not by the Emperor Tiberius—as was commonly believed—but by his successor, Caligula (37-41 A.D.). This is proved chiefly by the leaden water-pipes with the name of this Emperor

[Continued below.

Continued.
recently found in the larger of them. The ships were two enormous floating palaces, designed as a pleasure resort for the Emperor, and were anchored near the shore in front of the old shrine of Diana, with whose worship and festivals they were connected. They formed at once a most striking marvel of naval construction and the highest expression of imperial luxury, reproducing in the superstructures of their deck and their state-rooms, mosaic pavements, terraces, altars, fountains, statues, and ornaments of bronze and gold—in short,

all the dazzling splendour of the imperial mansions on the Palatine. It was certainly on account of their enormous size and extraordinary weight that they did not remain a very long time afloat. In fact, while the memory of their magnificence has been kept alive throughout the period of antiquity and the Middle Ages, down to our own days, no mention of their actual existence is to be found in the later historians of the Roman Empire." The results of the new exploration of the lake will be watched with great interest.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL IN PERIL FROM NORMAN DEFECTS: SAVING A TOWER FROM COLLAPSE—MAKING STONE REPLICAS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPECIAL PRESS.



REPLACING FOURTEENTH-CENTURY STONEWORK MUCH DECAYED ON THE EXTERIOR OF THE NORTH-WEST TOWER: MASONS AT WORK ON NEW REPLICAS.



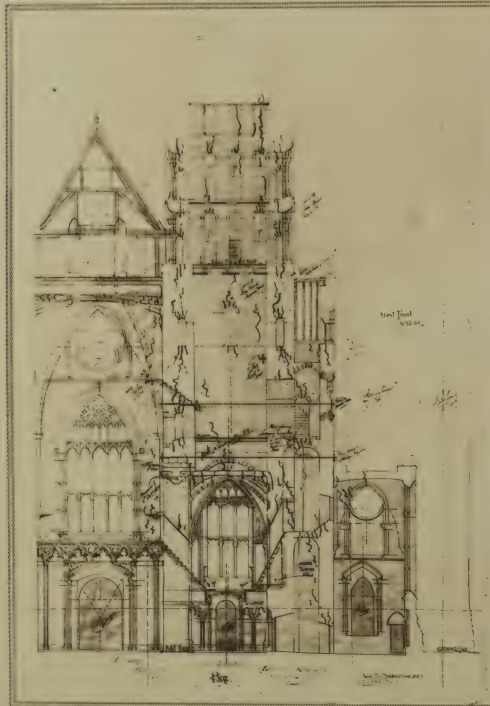
SLOVENLY NORMAN GAP-STOPPING, AND ITS RESULT: A 12-INCH CRACK FILLED WITH WOOD—110 FEET UP ON THE NORTH-WEST TOWER.



REINFORCEMENT IN A PASSAGE THROUGH THE THICKNESS OF THE WALLS: NEW METAL-WORK IN THE NORTH-WEST TOWER, 92 FEET UP.



MODERN METHODS OF STONE-CARVING APPLIED TO THE RESTORATION OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL: MAKING A REPLICA OF AN ORIGINAL NORMAN PART WITH A PNEUMATIC CHISEL.



SHOWING THE POSITION OF VARIOUS CRACKS IN THE WEST WALL OF THE NORTH-WEST TOWER (INNER SIDE): A QUARTER-SCALE SECTIONAL DRAWING ANNOTATED BY THE SURVEYOR.



LOST SIGHT OF FOR 700 YEARS: A NORMAN STAIRCASE 45 FEET UP, WITH A LARGE CRACK, AND THE NEWEL 4 1/2 INCHES OUT OF PERPENDICULAR.



SHOWING A NOTICE-BOARD REFERRING TO AMERICAN AID IN THE REPAIR OF THE CENTRAL TOWER: SCAFFOLDING WITHIN THE SOUTH-WEST TRANSEPT.

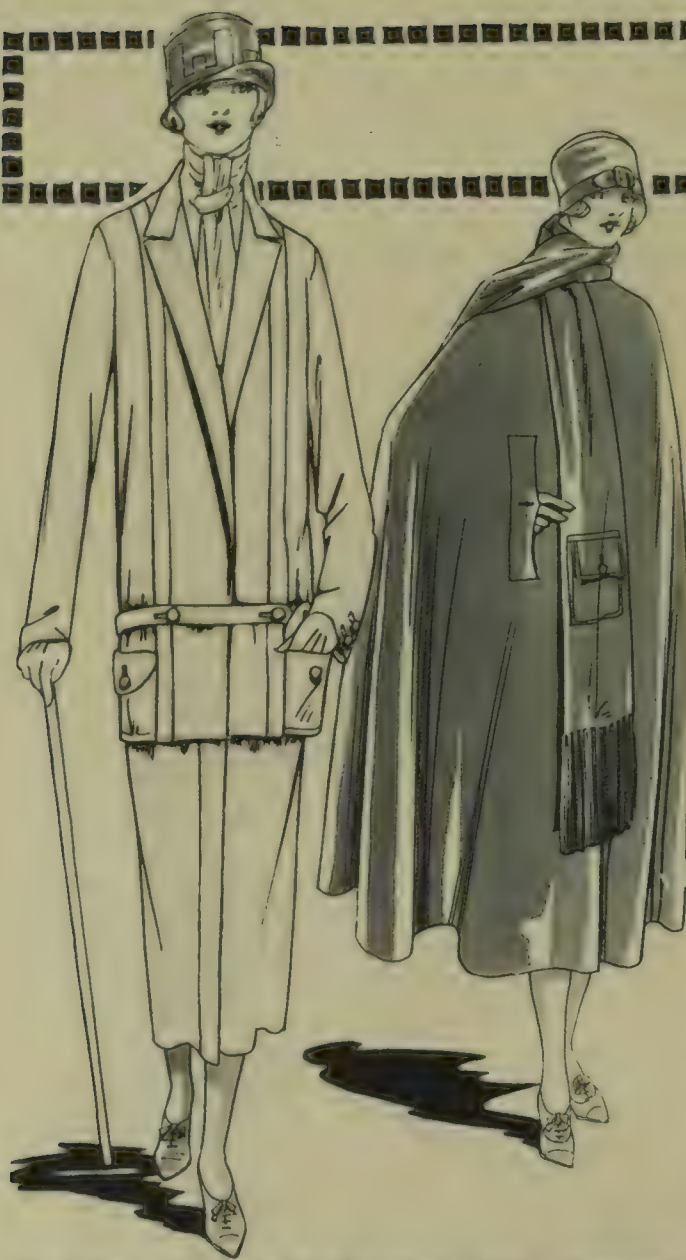


FOUND TO HAVE BEEN IN IMMINENT DANGER OF COLLAPSE, AND NEEDING NEW EXTERIOR STONE ALMOST THROUGHOUT: THE NORTH-WEST TOWER, WITH SCAFFOLDING UP TO THE TOP.

Lincoln Cathedral, one of the chief glories of English architecture, has only been saved from disaster by extensive repairs, and there is still much to be done. The work has disclosed the fact that the north-west tower was in imminent danger of collapse, and that almost all its exterior stonework had so perished as to require replacement by new stones, which are cut in replica of the old by means of pneumatic tools. The Norman builders, beautiful as their work was, are said to have failed in the calculation of weights and stresses, and to have been careless in their methods of filling up gaps. Two large fissures, deep, wide, and long, were found in the south face of the tower, and have been bound together by immensely strong cramps of delta bronze. During the repairs there was discovered a hidden Norman staircase, of which all trace had been lost for 700 years. As mentioned in our issue of January 21, 1922, when we gave two pages to the subject of Lincoln Cathedral, the Dean, Dr. Fry, at that time made a public appeal for £50,000, which it was essential to spend

within the next five years to ensure the stability of the building. "Two of our towers," he then wrote, "are insecure, part of the nave wall has begun to bulge, and other important details should be taken in hand. . . . I appeal to all in Great Britain or Greater Britain who know or have ever read of this wonderfully beautiful shrine of St. Hugh. A large number of our kinsmen from America visit us; I hope to go there in person and plead our needs." Dr. Fry carried out his intention early this year. A few weeks ago it was stated that the American contributions totalled some £14,000, and the English £23,000; but that a further £20,000 was still required. The largest individual American gift was £5000, from Mr. A. Farwell Binnis, of Boston, who visited Lincoln last year, and entertained Dr. Fry when he went to the United States. His gift was devoted to the repair of the transepts, to secure the safety of the great central tower. The south-west transept repairs have been nearly finished, and work is proceeding on the north-west transept.

The World of Women



Two perfectly tailored outfits for the country, built by Aquascutum, 126, Regent Street, W. On the left is the "Kildare" coat and skirt of beige homespun, and the "Strathmore" cape on the right is carried out in the well-known Aquascutum cloth.

THE KING and the Queen are looking much better for their stay in the Highlands. After a short time at Buckingham Palace, their Majesties will go to York Cottage, where the King will have pheasant, partridge, ground game, and wild fowl shooting, and the Queen will, as usual, take some motor drives in the surrounding country; sometimes, doubtless, far afield, for the Queen loves motoring and visiting houses of interest. Queen Alexandra is keeping very well, although frail, and has been motoring in an open car. Queen Olga of Greece, her Majesty's sister-in-law, is, it is rumoured, looking for a house in London, where she intends to settle. Queen Olga was a Russian Grand Duchess, and this month attains her seventy-third year. She was a much-loved Queen, and devoted to her husband's people. She deplored Teutonic influence for her son, the ex-King Constantine. The assassination of her husband, the late King George, Queen Alexandra's favourite brother, in the street in Salonika the year before war broke out on the world, was a shock from which she has never recovered. The Grand Duchess Xenia, who lives in London, is a relative, and there are other exiled Russian royalties who are friends and relatives of Queen Olga. They, like all these exiles, continue to love Holy Russia, about whose present conditions there is a complete absence of holiness.

There was a great exodus from the North at the beginning of October. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, indeed, arrived on Sept. 27 at Dunrobin Castle, but only for a ten-days' stay, to be occupied in stalking, as fifty stags had to be shot. A new road to Ben Armine, the best nearest stalking ground to Dunrobin, has been made, making the run from the Castle of inside an hour's duration. The Marchioness of Londonderry has been at Uppat and Dunrobin since leaving Loch Choire. Lord Londonderry has been, as is his wont, devoting himself to the cause of Ulster, which his son, Lord Castlereagh, has also been championing, and that very ably. Lord Londonderry spoke in the City of the Siege which gives him his title.

Comparing weather in the far North and the South, the former was far drier and more windy, and people are finding the South damp and relaxing. Highland servants are no lovers of the South; it is instructive in forcible expression to hear them say: "I ha-a-ate"; it sounds so much worse than our "I hate." Those with whom remains of the Gaelic still lingers are funny. It is a little disconcerting to be told by a saucy housemaid that she found a

"mouligan" in your bed, until it transpired that it was no relation to a hooligan, merely a harmless, if repellent, earwig. To be informed that your table has been "scaled" twice, is puzzling, but it means only that it has been dusted. The superstitions are odd, too. Friday is almost a lost day, there are so many things they will not do on it. To see the New Moon without a key in your hand, is to court disaster; why the key is not explained. The curses on Highland families are believed as is Holy Writ; and the prophecies of seers are held to have been fulfilled to the letter, even when they relate to two-headed calves and the world being bathed in blood. That a ninth bridge over the Ness has never been built is accredited to one of these prophecies, which says that if such a bridge is built, the town will run with blood. One need never be dull with a real Highlander here: she is full of traditions, stories, and queer ways.

The Duke and Duchess of York fulfil so many public engagements that the King and Queen are having a small suite of rooms prepared for their use in Buckingham Palace, while White Lodge will continue to be their home. They are expected there about the middle of this month, and will visit Brighton on Oct. 17. Their Royal Highnesses are greatly looking forward to their visit to East Africa, which will be a long one, lasting most of our winter.

Baroness Beaumont in her own right is now Lady Howard of Glossop, through her marriage, as her husband, Captain the Hon. Bernard Howard, has succeeded his father. They have three sons and one daughter. The eldest boy, the Hon.

Miles Howard, now in his tenth year, will in the years far ahead succeed to his father's Barony, and the second boy, the Hon. Michael Howard, to

his mother's, which dates from 1309. The Howard of Glossop creation is comparatively recent, of 1869; but the holder is of the Norfolk Howard family: the first Lord Howard was the second son of the thirteenth Duke of Norfolk.

Poor Lord Carnegie, it was hard for him to have rheumatic fever, which developed when he and Lady Maud Carnegie were on a visit to Lord and Lady Inchcape. He had to take to his bed very soon after his arrival at Glenapp, and his recovery up to now has been slow; it will not be safe to move him just yet.

The sting of a mosquito has proved a very serious thing in several cases this year, more than one ending fatally. It was, therefore, a very wise precaution not to allow Lady Terrington to attend Parliament at once, although she had come to town for that purpose, until the inflammation from such a sting had subsided. It is a very dangerous thing to run risk of complications with such a sting, as blood-poisoning to a serious degree may result. Lady Terrington, who is very keen about her duties in the House, was much disappointed.

The new Lord Long's father served in the South African War and in the Great War, and had the C.M.G. and the D.S.O. He was killed in action in 1917, leaving one child, the present Viscount, who has recently entered on his fourteenth year. His mother, who is a daughter of the second Lord Derwent, and a sister of the Countess of Listowel, married again, five years after Brigadier-General Long's death, Major Ralph Glyn, a relative of Lord Wolverton. The late Lord Long's second son married Miss Gwendolyn Hague Cook, and has a son and a daughter. Lady Long is a daughter of the ninth Earl of Cork, and had been married to the late Viscount forty-eight years last August. Viscount Long was a delightful personality, and will be sincerely mourned; his widow has long been a great general favourite. A. E. L.



A collar of chipmunk completes the well-tailored coat-frock on the left, of navy repp embroidered in scarlet and gold over an underskirt of satin; while imitation chinchilla borders the graceful model on the right, expressed in crêpe-de-Chine in the new rouge nuance. Sketched at Woolland Bros., Knightsbridge, S.W.



SHE: WHY ASK? THE

Trocadero

—OF COURSE.

THE ATOM AND THE NATURE OF THINGS.

(Continued from Page 670.)

to form on these bits of atoms rather than on atoms that are whole. Consequently, when an expansion is made, fine lines of fog appear which reveal the tracks of the helium atoms. In Fig. 3 some of these tracks are drawn: the point from which they start gives the position of the radium speck. The fog diffuses and disappears in a few moments; and a fresh action of the mechanism then fixes a new set of tracks, those that have been made the moment before.

The apparatus illustrates the fact that the tracks are perfectly straight in the main. The point is, how can one atom drive a straight road through hundreds of thousands of other atoms which are actually heavier than itself? The oxygen atom of the air is four times as heavy as the helium, and the nitrogen atom three times.

One explanation that may suggest itself is that the straight-line drive is a consequence of excessive speed. But any billiard player will tell us that, no matter how fast a ball is driven against a crowd of other balls, it cannot go straight through: it will be turned aside. Another suggestion which might be made is that the helium atom pursues a course which is straight on the whole, but in detail is zigzag, because it dodges round the atoms on the road. But this would be endowing the atom with intelligence, such as would be shown by a boy who had been given sixpence and directed to a cake-shop on the other side of a crowded street. There is only one possible explanation. The helium atom has gone through all the atoms it has met on the road.

It is one of the most wonderful experiments in the world: the vivid flashes mean so many marvellous things.

If one atom goes straight through another, when the speed is so great, and cannot be forced into it by more ordinary means, we are led to picture the atom as a domain occupied by some sort of inhabitants who are able to keep out another set when they are not moving too fast. A number of soldiers might occupy a certain piece of territory, and an approaching army might under normal circumstances be unable to enter. But if the second army came at the rate of, say, a hundred miles a second, the first army might not even know their territory

had been penetrated; unless, of course, two soldiers happened to collide!

Or we may illustrate the point by means of the models shown in Fig. 6. A number of magnets stand on end in a circle, each mounted on a spring. A

magnet suspended at the end of a long cord is made to approach the circle gently. If the polarities of the magnets are rightly arranged, the swinging magnet will recoil and try vainly, at various points, to enter in. If, however, it is drawn back far enough, so that it comes at the circle with a rush, it will go through. It will set the standing magnets quivering on their springs, just as, in fact, the parts of an atom are known to be set in motion in the analogous case.

Let us now look again more closely at the fog-tracks. Some of them are drawn more carefully in Figs. 4, 5, and 8. The tracks are not *always* straight: there are points where a sharp, though not always a large, change has been made in the direction. What is the cause? It is found that we must further elaborate the idea of the atom's structure by supposing that the mass of the atom is centred in a nucleus *positively electrified*. Round this are arranged a number of "electrons," *negatively electrified and all alike*. We have now made it resemble a miniature solar system. The upper half of Fig. 6 shows what happens if an electron—not moving too fast—encounters an atom. The lower half shows a helium atom, a nucleus only, because in its excessive speed it actually loses its two satellite electrons, going through an atom it has met, and going so near the nucleus that it is sharply deflected; as at A and B in Fig. 4. At B can even be seen a minute track like a spur where the atom that has been driven into too directly has been pushed off to one side. In Fig. 8 this effect is intensified because hydrogen has been used instead of air, and the two atoms after their collision have nearly equal speeds.

The electrons of an atom are arranged in some order about the nucleus, and when we try to picture to ourselves how this may be we sometimes make use of the model shown in Fig. 7. Here a number of floating magnets are arranged so as to repel each other, while they are all drawn towards a centre provided by a strong magnet underneath the tank in which they float. Obviously a regularity of arrangement will ensue, but the model claims no exactness of analogy. It is pretty to put the magnets, one by one, in the corner of the tank, and watch them move into their places in a stately fashion.



OLD COLOURS OF THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT, CARRIED SINCE 1865, PLACED IN CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL: THE COLOUR-BEARERS BEFORE THE CEREMONY.

There was an interesting ceremony in Chichester Cathedral on October 2, when the old colours of the Second Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment (formerly the 107th Foot) were deposited in the regimental memorial chapel of St. George. These colours had been carried since 1865. At the service in the Cathedral they were handed by the Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Young, to the Bishop of Lewes (Dr. Southwell), and were then borne in procession to the chapel to the singing of Kipling's "Recessional."—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

QUALITY SILVERWARE



BY APPOINTMENT
TO H.M. THE KING



STERLING SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE ON TRAY. REPRODUCTION ANTIQUE BY THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD.

OF classic design, fine workmanship, and substantial weight, the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's Presentation Plate has distinction and is at all times worthy of the occasion. No private or public presentation piece can signify greater esteem or appreciation than a production of this Company. Inspection of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's stock is invited. Special designs and estimates prepared free of charge.

The
**GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY LTD.**

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS TO H.M. THE KING.

112, REGENT STREET

LONDON, W1

Only address.

Eighteenth International

MOTOR EXHIBITION

(Organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd.)

PATRON:
H.M.
THE KING.



OCT. 17 to 25

Daily 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST
DISPLAY of Private Motor-Cars,
together with Carriage-Work, Equip-
ment, Tools, Tyres, and Accessories.

ADMISSION:

FRIDAYS & SATURDAYS . . . 2/6
MONDAY, TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY . . . 5/-

OLYMPIA LONDON
—W.—



LITERARY SPIRIT SERIES No. 10.

THE "FALSTAFF," Canterbury. Originally built to accommodate travellers who had arrived at the mediaeval gateway too late at night and found the gate closed. The name and huge sign were adopted in Elizabethan days when widely popularized by Shakespeare's plays.

Johnnie Walker

"We have no city gates nowadays, but the law shuts the houses of refreshment at a set hour."

Shade of Falstaff:

"They did these things better in my day."

Fashions and Fancies.

Fur Decorates the Autumn Frocks.

Paris has decided that the fashionable frocks for this season shall be trimmed with fur, sometimes taking the form of a deep apron, a quaint collar, or a narrow border. Pictured on page 696 are two charming afternoon frocks which were sketched at Woolland Brothers', Knightsbridge, S.W. The one on the right, in the new rouge - coloured crêpe - de - Chine, is hemmed with imitation chinchilla; and a collar of the fashionable gold - and - black chipmunk completes the well-cut coat frock on the left, in navy repp over satin embroidered in gold and scarlet. For wearing under fur coats, there are delightful little frocks in crêpe - de - Chine, boasting long tunics, lines of buttons and tucks, available for 8½ guineas in many colours. Application should be made for this firm's new autumn catalogue (it will be sent gratis and post free), which is a mine of valuable information. There are fur-trimmed winter coats and skirts of velour obtainable for 5½ guineas, and long coats of real French velour collared with fur range from 6½ guineas. A graceful evening cloak of chiffon velvet lined with crêpe-de-Chine can be secured for 6 guineas in several exquisite colourings.

Nowadays, "country clothes" must be the personification of perfect cut and tailoring, combined with comfort and hard-wearing qualities. These are virtues possessed by every outfit built by Aquascutum, of 126, Regent Street, W., the well-known tailors and sports outfitters. They are responsible for the "Kildare" coat and skirt of beige homespun pictured on

page 696, and the practical Strathmore cape built of the famous Aquascutum cloth. A notable feature is the new scarf collar with long fringed ends and a useful inset pocket. The "Grafton" is another new model which will serve many purposes. Built of rainproof Aquascutum cloth, it is cut on perfectly straight lines, which conform to the new silhouette, and is completed with a wide belt and useful pockets. School coats and capes for the small folk which will defy the fiercest weather are also obtainable in every colour and material.



The fashionable square crown is introduced in this captivating felt hat from Fortnum and Mason.

For Sports and Country Wear.

For Sports and Country Wear. These are virtues possessed by every outfit built by Aquascutum, of 126, Regent Street, W., the well-known tailors and sports outfitters. They are responsible for the "Kildare" coat and skirt of beige homespun pictured on



Ideal for all sports is this neat high-necked jumper, which can be carried out in Shetland wool, soft cashmere, or spun silk. It may be studied at Fortnum and Mason, 181, Piccadilly, W.

Sports Hats and Jumpers.

There is nothing more practical or distinctive for sports wear than the new high-necked jerseys sponsored by Fortnum and Mason, 181, Piccadilly, W., one of which is pictured on this page. They are straight, well-fitting affairs, which look neat and workmanlike throughout the most strenuous day. Carried out in soft Shetland wool, they are 29s. 6d., without pockets; in fine cashmere, 42s.; and in spun silk, 65s., each with pockets. Golf skirts in all tweeds, perfectly tailored and designed to allow complete freedom of movement, are 3 guineas; while cardigans in pure cashmere wool are obtainable for the same amount. As for hats, it is hardly necessary to remind readers of this firm's captivating little felts for town and country, which may be secured for 39s. 6d. Two of the newest models are depicted here. Astonishingly small and trim, made with the new square crown or the becoming mushroom shape, they are as practical as they are becoming.



A becoming little felt hat for town or country, sponsored by Fortnum and Mason.

An Interesting Autumn Catalogue.

The very latest modes can be studied at leisure with the help of the splendidly illustrated catalogue issued by Dickins and Jones, Regent Street, W., which will be sent gratis and post free to all who mention this paper. There are handsomely beaded dinner frocks in lovely colourings for 8 guineas, and in the "small women's" salon a delightful afternoon frock of satin beauté trimmed with rows of silken fringe is available for 9 guineas. Then there are pages devoted to the "inexpensive" salon, where nothing is allowed a place over 6 guineas, and children's clothes are at correspondingly attractive prices. Little boys' knitted suits, comprising jersey and knickers, can be secured for 22s. 6d., and warm woollen coats for tiny maidens are 42s. 6d. complete with cosy shoulder capes.

WALPOLES' IRISH LINENS

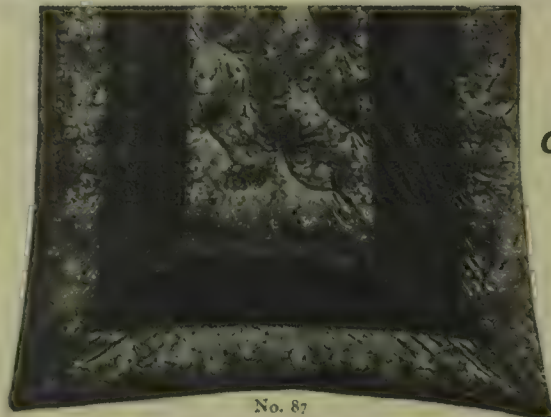
The finest the world produces.

Established 1766

SPECIAL SALE OF BLANKETS, DOWN QUILTS

& HOUSEHOLD-LINENS: COMMENCES MONDAY OCT. 13.

We pay carriage within the British Isles.



No. 87

Notable Down Quilt Value

Down Quilt covered in a good quality Printed Cambric, with insertion of plain sateen: reverse side of Printed Cambric. Extra well-filled and ventilated. Colours: Rose, Blue, Black.

Single Bed - - - 32/6 Double Bed - - - 42/-

Special Values in Blankets

Lot 3. A superior quality that will give lasting wear. All Pure Wool, Blue border, very raised surface, and soft and warm; strongly recommended. Small Single Bed, 29/6 pair Ordinary Single Bed, 39/6 pair Small Double Bed, 49/6 pair Large Double Bed, 59/6 pair Extra Double Bed, 69/6 pair.

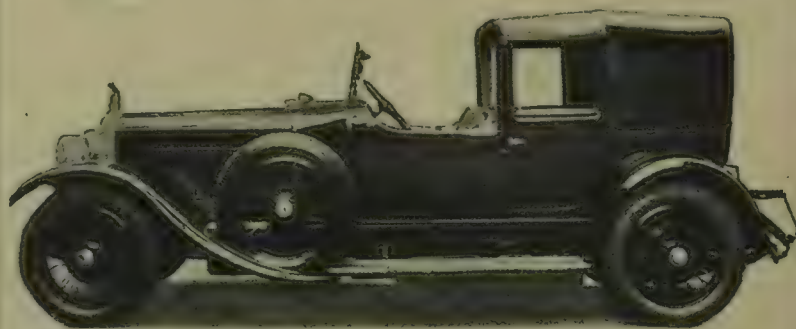
108-110, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., LONDON, W.8
175 & 176, SLOANE STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
89-90, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

PACKARD Stand 14 Olympia

AN OWNER WRITES: "After much consideration and examination of what I considered the World's best Cars, I decided on a 27 h.p. Six-Cylinder Packard, and have just completed a tour in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, without any trouble, confirming my opinion that the Car is very well sprung, very smooth running, very flexible, and economical. On 2nd speed she took Kirkston Pass at 25 m.p.h. with 3 up and luggage. "I would advise intending purchasers to test the Packard as I did, and may say a British Manufacturer, after a run with me, told me he did not realise there was such a car on the Market. I consider the Six Cylinder excellent value."

Sole Concessionnaires:

W. C. GAUNT COMPANY
198, Piccadilly, London, W.1.



Travel by AIR



The quickest, safest, and most comfortable way to travel between London and the Continent is by

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

THE ONLY BRITISH AIR LINE TO AND FROM THE CONTINENT.

THE machines used by Imperial Airways are all of the very latest British design. They are manned by highly skilled and experienced British Pilots—the best in the world. Each machine is fitted with wireless and luxuriously equipped to ensure the complete comfort of passengers. Imperial Airways is the only air line in the world which has its machines inspected before each journey by men holding Government Certificates. In fact everything that is humanly possible, is done to ensure safety, speed and comfort.

All fares on Imperial Airways include motor car conveyance between the Company's starting points and the Aerodromes. Motor cars await incoming passengers at all Aerodromes. London passengers are picked up at Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue for Croydon Aerodrome and Paris passengers at Hotel Crillon for Bourget Aerodrome. Passengers are allowed 30 lbs. personal luggage. Excess luggage is carried or sent in advance at a moderate charge.

TO send letters by air, it is only necessary to go to the nearest Post Office and hand in the letters at the counter, all such correspondence being plainly marked "By Air Mail." The surcharge is very small, and information can be obtained from any Post Office as to the times for mailing. With regard to parcels, you can either put these through the parcel mail at the Post Office marked "By Air Mail"; or, if too large for parcels post, they can be collected by freight agents and dispatched in the usual manner. Arrangements can also be made to carry legal and other documents by air for signature, and then for their return to the sender. For full particulars of Freight rates, or in fact *anything* you want to know about Air Travel or Transport—Ring up CROYDON 2046.

The Central Booking Office is at Croydon Aerodrome, but seats may be booked at all the usual Travel Agencies in England and Abroad.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LTD., The Air Port of London, CROYDON.

Ring up CROYDON 2046.

Telegrams: "FLYING, CROYDON."

Travel by IMPERIAL AIRWAYS from LONDON to PARIS, BASLE, ZURICH, OSTEND, BRUSSELS, COLOGNE, AMSTERDAM, HANOVER or BERLIN and from SOUTHAMPTON to GUERNSEY or vice versa.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Races and Records. Always just before the Show we get a new crop of records on road and track. Just how much value these have to the makers of the cars concerned is possibly a matter of opinion, though there is little



PRINCE HENRY'S NEW CAR: A 20-60-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER SUNBEAM. This car was supplied to Prince Henry through the Car Mart, Ltd., 46-50, Park Lane, W.

doubt that a section of the public takes these things seriously, even to the point of believing that the cars they buy are more or less identical with the record-makers. This year there have not been as many as usual, but that is probably because there are fewer worlds to conquer. Indeed, it is not easy to see how, in the light of present knowledge and car development, speed records are to be carried much higher than the points at which they stand now. As to the records made by modern, small-engined cars in which super-efficiency is the keynote, it is quite improbable that any appreciably higher speeds will be recorded than have been registered in the past. Nor is there really any logical reason why makers should strive for anything greater. Recently we have seen two-litre cars, corresponding to about 15-h.p. rating, travelling at the rate of 123 miles an hour. In the 200 Miles Race cars of 1½ litres cylinder capacity—about 12-h.p. rating—

maintained an average of over 102 miles an hour for the whole distance. They could, in all probability, have added another four miles an hour to this speed if it had been thought necessary. He would be a bold man who would go out to beat such speeds as these, with engines of the same capacity.

There is, of course, another category in which we shall probably see even higher speeds accomplished than any hitherto recorded. The terrific speeds recently attained by Captain Campbell on the sands at Pendine, and the records made by Mr. Eldridge in France, when the maximum registered was well over 160 miles an hour, were accomplished on cars which are the antithesis of the small record-breakers already referred to. Frankly, I do not see how such records advance us. They doubtless have an advertising value, but they are achieved by cars in which sheer brute force takes the place of efficiency. By piling up engine-power by the use of enormous cylinders there is no theoretical limit to the speeds which can be reached. Practically, the limit is set by the strength of the materials employed

in the construction of the car, and particularly by the tyres. If tyres can be made to stand up to the terrific stresses, there is no reason why speeds of three miles a minute should not be attained. But when they have, *cui bono*?

Petrol "Dopes." There never was a time since motoring began when somebody did not try to persuade us that the addition of some compound or other to our motor fuel would give us all sorts of better running, more power, and all the rest. If I have tried one of these adventitious aids to fuel economy, I have tried twenty, and I cannot say that any one of

them has borne out the claims made for it. At least, not until quite recently. I have been trying a compound called "Boyceite," for which it is claimed that it increases power, removes and prevents the deposit of carbon, and induces sweeter and quieter running. My impression is that it does add power, and also that the running of the motor is somewhat sweeter than when it is not used. Whether or not it actually prevents or removes carbon deposit, I cannot say until I have made a more exhaustive trial. At present I rather like the effect of adding it to the contents of the fuel-tank.

Prices and the Show.

I am told that there still remain one or two sensations to come before the Show opens, in the way of price reductions, especially in the small-car classes. Surely the bottom must have been touched by now. It is difficult to see how cars can be sold at the prices at which many are listed, when regard is had to the still high costs of materials and labour. As a matter of fact, I don't believe they can—economically, at any rate.

[Continued overleaf.]



WITH A SPECIAL CUNARD DEE FRONT: A LONG WHEEL-BASE NAPIER, WITH SALOON BODY, SUPPLIED TO MR. WILLIAM DUNCAN, OF EDINBURGH.

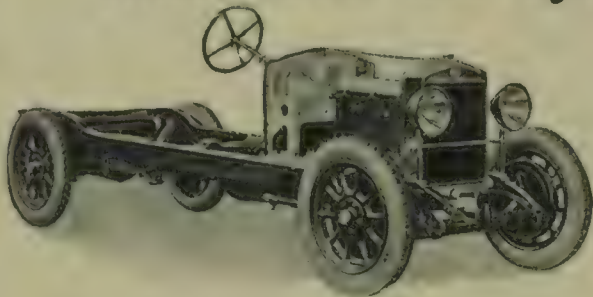
This is the second Napier that Mr. William Duncan has added to his fleet of cars. The body is the work of the Cunard Motor and Carriage Company, Ltd., and a special feature is the Cunard "Dee" front, which affords good outlook both for driver and passengers.

FIAT

The Car of International Reputation.

Model 519 Six-Cylinder Forty H.P. Chassis £720.

(Tax £27).



Engine 85 m/m. x 140 m/m. Overhead valves.
Cylinders cast en bloc.
Four speeds forward and reverse.
The Steering Wheel can be definitely fixed in three different positions and may be lowered to a position nearly flush with the instrument board, providing easy access to the driving seat.
Four-wheel brakes—Servo operated.

AFTER a quarter of a century devoted to the study and improvement in every aspect of the automobile, Fiat have evolved the Model 519, the ambition of the most enthusiastic specialists, who have dedicated the whole of their experience, their studies and their most zealous care to this end.

Revised Prices now in operation

10/15 h.p. Chassis (Tax \$11) \$235	15/20 h.p. Chassis \$325
10/15 h.p. Torpedo £340	(Tax £14)
10/15 h.p. 2/3 Seater £350	15/20 h.p. Torpedo £515
10/15 h.p. Saloon £395	15/20 h.p. 2-Landaulet £695
10/15 h.p. All-Weather £410	20/30 h.p. 6-cyl. Chassis \$460
10/15 h.p. 2-Coupe £495	(Tax £21)
10/15 h.p. (Model 502) Chassis (Tax \$11) \$255	20/30 h.p. 6-cyl. Torpedo £720
10/15 h.p. (Model 502) Coupé de Ville £425	20/30 h.p. 6-cyl. 2-Landaulet £920
40 h.p. 6-Cyl. Chassis fitted with front wheel brakes (Tax \$27) \$720	

Standard equipment for above touring cars and chassis includes:
Electric lighting set and starter, 5 lamps, clock, speedometer, spare wheel and 3 Michelin Cable Tyres. Any type of Coachwork supplied.

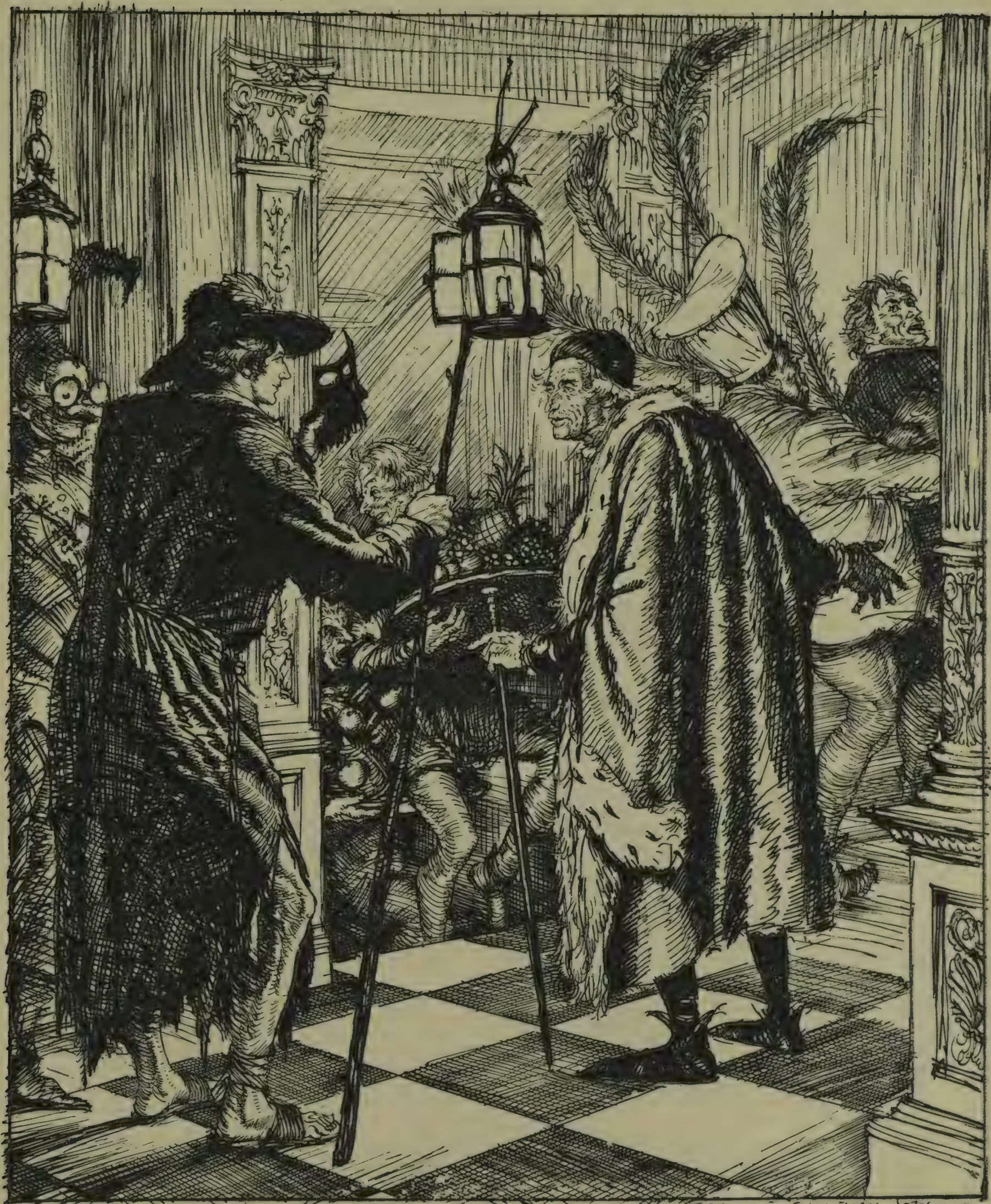
STAND No. 129 OLYMPIA (October 17th to 25th)

All Fiat Cars are subjected to the severest tests on the unique roof-track of the Fiat Works, Turin, Italy, the largest and most modern automobile factory in Europe.

Fiat Cars are obtainable in Irish Free State from Fiat Motors (Ireland) Ltd., 8, South Anne Street, Dublin. Prices and particulars on application.
Registered Offices and Showrooms:
43-44, Albemarle Street, London, W.1.
Telephone Gerrard 7945 (4 lines).
Wires Fiatism, Piccy, London.
Works Wembley, Middlesex.
(Fiat Motors Ltd.)

WARNING.—With every Fiat car a full guarantee is issued by this Company. Every purchaser should obtain this guarantee, and see that it bears the chassis and engine numbers of the machine purchased. The public is warned not to purchase a car without this guarantee.

FIAT



(Romeo & Capulet)

DEWAR'S

THE SPIRIT OF HOSPITALITY

Hospitality provides the privilege of making others happy. It is quite an art in itself capable of showing the very soul of man. Hospitality can ring false or sound a note as truly genuine as the ever-welcome merits of

DEWAR'S

(Continued.)

A New Rover. The other day I was shown a completely new Rover model, which is to make its bow to the public at the Show. This car, which is to be known as the 14-45-h.p.



THE PROBLEM OF DAZZLING HEAD-LIGHTS ON CARS: DISCS FOR TESTING ANTI-DAZZLE DEVICES.

Dazzling head-lights are a source of considerable danger on the roads. Our photograph shows experts experimenting on Wimbledon Common with observation discs, to ascertain the effect of various "anti-dazzle" devices on the range of a car's head-lights.

Photograph by L.N.A.

Rover, is by no means the old "fourteen" with improvements added. It is absolutely new as to design, and embodies many radical departures from what has hitherto been regarded as standard Rover practice. In this model, for the first time, the Rover Company has adopted overhead valves, which are operated in a rather novel manner. At first sight the engine looks as though it were furnished with

two overhead cam-shafts, but there is in fact only one, since four tappet rods running across the head operate the exhaust-valves, the inlet rockers being worked direct off the cam-shaft on the near side of the cylinders. This is, I believe, unique, and seems to possess certain inherent advantages of its own. The gear-box, which is built up integrally with the engine, affords four forward speeds—another advance in practice. I cannot afford space now to refer to all the developments manifested by what is really a quite remarkable car, but I hope to deal with it more fully when the Show comes round. There are points about it which I do not altogether like; but taking it as a whole it is, as I have said, a very remarkable car indeed.

"B.P." Designations.

In view of the number of unbranded motor spirits at present selling as No. 1, without any guarantee as to quality, the British Petroleum Company, Ltd., have decided to drop the numerical designations in connection with their three grades of petrol, and these in future will be known as "B.P. Aviation," "B.P." (for cars and motor-cycles), and "B.P. Commercial" for heavy vehicle use.

Night Assistance for Motorists.

The Automobile Association has a number of road service outfits patrolling roads widely used by motorists after dark. With the arrival of "winter" time, the A.A. patrols doing day duty on cycles, motor-cycles, and road service outfits are on the roads from 9 a.m. until lighting-up time—i.e., one hour after sunset. The night road service outfits and A.A. roadside fuel stations work from lighting-up time to midnight, so that, in many cases, the A.A. road organisation will work continuously from 9 a.m. until 12 midnight. This A.A. night service, instituted at Easter, is greatly appreciated by members. In addition to carrying "spares" and an equipment of light tools, the A.A. patrols in charge of these outfits procure assistance, or tyres, etc., from garages, when breakdowns are of a serious nature. W. W.

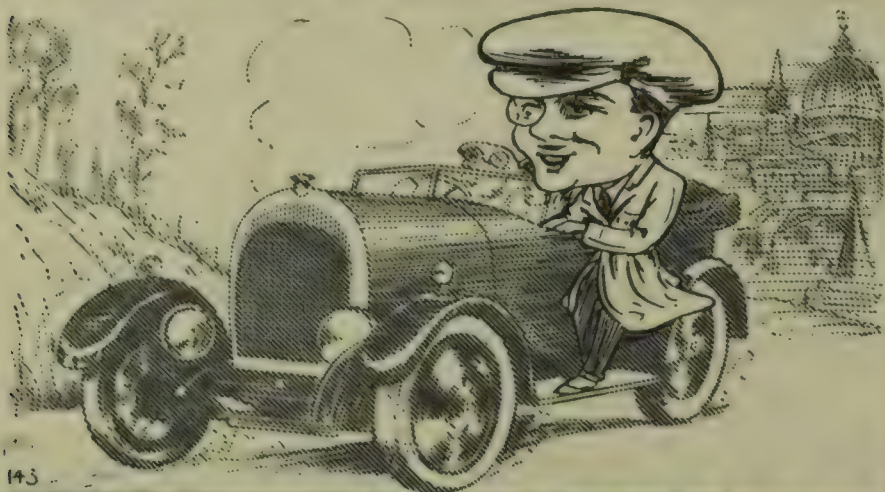
It is the unique distinction of the Royal Photographic Society that it is the only institution in the world which brings together regularly, year by year, the latest achievements of photography, and so affords an opportunity to appreciate the collective progress that is being made. The sixty-ninth Annual International Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society is now being held at 35, Russell Square,

London, W.C., and remains open until Oct. 25. The October issue of the Society's official organ, the *Photographic Journal*, is devoted to the present exhibition, and the contents, which are profusely illustrated, afford very interesting reading. Membership of the Royal Photographic Society is open to anyone, amateur or professional, who is interested in any branch of photography, and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, at 35, Russell Square, London, W.C.1.



THE WINNER OF THE £2000 FIRST PRIZE AT THE LIGHT AEROPLANE TRIALS: MR. M. W. PIERCEY (LEFT) CONGRATULATING THE WINNER OF THE RELIABILITY PRIZE, FL.-LT. N. COMPER.

The first prize of £2000 offered by the Air Ministry at the Light Two-Seater Aeroplane Trials, concluded at Lympne on October 4, was won by the Beardmore Wee Bee monoplane piloted by Mr. M. W. Piercey. The Reliability Prize of £300, for the greatest number of completed circuits flown during the week, went to the Cranwell Light Aeroplane Club, R.A.F., Cranwell, whose biplane was flown by Flight-Lieutenant N. Comper.—[Photograph by Topical.]



Put me on your Car



and get perfect
**STARTING,
LIGHTING,
& IGNITION.**

"BULLDOG" BATTERIES

in 'Dagenite' one-piece Containers dispense entirely with separate Ebonite Cells in wooden containers, thus abolishing those common nuisances, the "leaky" battery and the rotting wooden box.

'Dagenite' is acid-proof, leak-proof and almost unbreakable. In its natural state it is black, but can be painted or enamelled to suit the colour scheme of your car.

Ask your dealer for Particulars,
or write direct for Catalogue 'LN.'

PETO & RADFORD

(Proprietors: Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Company, Ltd.)

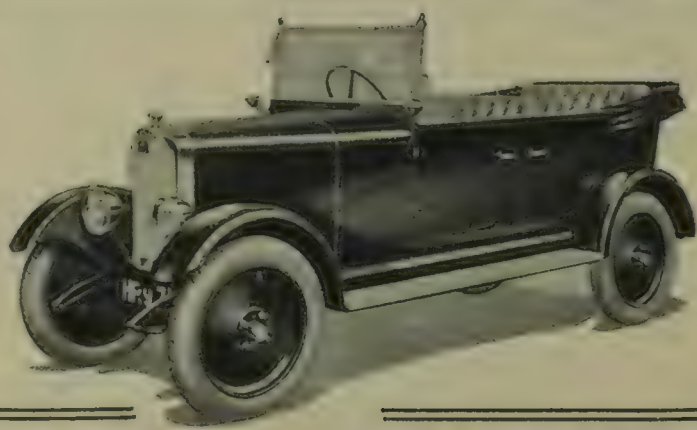
HEAD OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS:

50, GROSVENOR GARDENS,
VICTORIA—LONDON, S.W. 1.

Telephone—Victoria 3667 (4 lines). Telegrams—"Storage, Sowest, London."

MOTOR
SHOW
OLYMPIA.
Stand No.
456
(GALLERY)

MOTOR
SHOW
OLYMPIA.
Stand No.
456
(GALLERY)



LEA-FRANCIS

**A BIGGER AND BETTER CAR
AT A LOWER PRICE**

Increased accommodation, equipment and comfort without sacrifice of

ELEGANCE & ECONOMY

The "Autocar" says:

"The keynote is high quality of workmanship and finish. Neatness and simplicity, by the way, are very evident features of the whole design of the chassis that is in every way a modern, up-to-date construction."

MODELS & PRICES

10 h.p. 2-Seater	3 Speeds	£250
10 h.p. 2-Seater	4 "	£262 10
10 h.p. 4-Seater	4 "	£273
10 h.p. 2-Seater Coupé	4 "	£325
10 h.p. 4-Seater Saloon	4 "	£350
10 h.p. 4-Seater de Luxe		£375

All models are supplied complete with clock, speedometer, C.A.V. starting and lighting, Dunlop Balloon tyres, etc.

**AWARDED SPECIAL
GOLD MEDAL**

for consistent running, hill climbing, and condition after trial in the 1000 Miles R.A.G. small car trials.

LEA & FRANCIS LTD.,
Lower Ford Street, COVENTRY

Telephone: Coventry 163.
Telegrams: "Leaf, Coventry."

**OLYMPIA
STAND No.
51**

LONDON SHOWROOMS:
118, Gt. Portland Street, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 8720-3.
Telegrams: "Rusormey, Wesdo, London."

GROSSMITH'S TSANG-IHANG

Sweet PERFUME of Thibet

The mysterious fragrance of Tsang-lhang, sweet perfume from the "mystic land beyond the Himalayas," touches a hidden spring of exquisite delight.

**TSANG-IHANG
TOILET CREAM & FACE POWDER**

regularly used ensure a
perfect complexion.

Perfume, 2/9, 4/9, 9/6.
Face Powder
9½d., 1/2.

Toilet Cream 1/-
Toilet Soap,
10½d., &c.



GROSSMITH

LONDON

Furs at HARRODS

IN choosing Furs, prudence points to Harrods, where every Fur is *guaranteed* to answer exactly to Harrods description, and where every Fur is *guaranteed* to give absolute satisfaction.

*Write to-day for
Harrods Beautifully
Illustrated Book
of New Fur Styles.*



OLD FRIENDS to know. Old books to read. Old wood to burn. Old lawns to walk on. And let us add to this list of things that time improves—old shoes to wear.

BUT THEY must be shoes that had it in them to grow old. The Lotus Veldtschoen Shoes will be the possession of years. Watch them take the polish and, mingling the polish with the stains of grass and earth and weather, get the complexion of an old violin. A possession did we say? Yes, and a prize and pride as well

**LOTUS
VELDTSCHOEN**

Boots: 63/- Shoes: 55/-

LOTUS, LTD., STAFFORD & Northampton. AGENTS EVERYWHERE



'TOUQUET'

Charming Model Coat of dark Natural Brown Musquash. Made from specially selected skins, lined Broche. For motor-ing or country wear.

39 Gns

'BARBERY'

New Model Coat of Seal Coney, with dark Musquash collar. The Coat is lined throughout.

48 Gns

Harrods display of new Fur Styles may be seen in the Salon on the First Floor.

Harrods

THE BOOKSELLER'S WINDOW

VAGABOND LOVE. By JESSIE CHAMPION. (John Lane; The Bodley Head; 7s. 6d. net.)

Love is not the only thing in this novel that might be called vagabond. New people keep wandering in and out of the story. The scene shifts with kaleidoscopic variety, and characters change in disposition and course of conduct with bland inconsistency. The sequence of events is as fortuitous as the meanderings of a tramp, and continuity is preserved only by a liberal use of coincidence. The author evidently believes in coincidence. She comments thus on one particularly glaring example. "Coincidence? Of course. And coincidence is so common that no one ought to attach any importance to it." That may be so in trivial matters, but a well-knit plot should develop logically from cause to effect, and not fly forward on the wings of chance. In spite of these defects, however, and the reader's frequent reflection that things would not happen so, there is a good deal of interest in the book, which shows thought, observation, and satirical power, while the dialogue and descriptions are often telling and vivacious. It also possesses the merit of sincerity, with a hatred of shams, hypocrisy and fanaticism. The tale, which is of the present day, opens with the wreck of a yacht in the South Seas, but the rest of it occurs mainly in London.

HUSBAND LOVE. By GUY NEWALL. (Constable; 6s.)

Grown-up people often amuse themselves with their children's toys, and children often invent an imaginary person to play with them, but it is unusual for grown-ups to make such a dream character part of their lives. "This is the story" (we read) "of a husband and wife who make pretence. These married lovers invent a queer good fairy of their own who goes with them everywhere. By a strange fatality they meet in the flesh the exact counterpart of their dream fairy, and from that moment, when they can no longer cherish their ideal, the dream fairy vanishes and their love threatens to wane." The trouble was that Baptista, the little Italian antique-dealer, "was the human replica of Mr. Rubber Face. He was exactly what they both visualised the child of their imagination to be." It is all very whimsical and curious, but not without originality and pathos. One wonders how many married couples depend on a dream-child as a bond of affection, rather than on children of flesh and blood.

THE DEVIL'S RIVER. By LELAND BUXTON. (George Allen and Unwin; 7s. 6d. net.)

Since the discovery of Ruritania, novel-readers have become familiar with imaginary Balkan kingdoms; but an imaginary colony of the British Empire is something new in the realms of fiction. "Mangolia," we learn, was "one of the brightest jewels in the Imperial Crown," but its geographical position, and that of the Devil's River, must be left a matter of conjecture. The story deals mainly with the adventures and love-affairs of the Governor's ambitious young private secretary, who comes to believe that there are things in life more desirable than a successful career. After strange experiences in tropical swamps, and a perilous encounter with savages, he loses his post and goes through a chastening period of poverty and loneliness in England. Having learned at last what is the real desire of his heart, he is enabled to attain it. Involved with the hero's personal concerns are elements of social and political intrigue, and the wiles of scheming financiers. The author, we are told, has lived for ten years in various parts of the Empire, and should know something of colonial life.

FOUR BELLS: A TALE OF THE CARIBBEAN. By RALPH D. PAINE. (Hutchinson; 7s. 6d. net.)

Buried treasure as a theme for tales of adventure has not yet exhausted its fascination, and probably it never will, unless the Bolsheviks succeed in abolishing money and the value of precious metals. The treasure of which this story tells was supposed to have been buried on Cocos Island, by a pirate who had plundered a ship taking it home to Spain from Peru in the days of Bolivar. Richard Cary, the sailor hero, is a New Englander, descended from a Devon man who had served with Drake on the Spanish Main, and, even in the days of tramp steamers, is inspired by something of the same spirit. As Señor Bazan says to him on revealing the secret of the treasure: "Ah, ha, Ricardo, you smell the trail? It might be a captain that sailed with El Draque as you stand there with eyes on fire." Naturally, such a hero requires a suitable heroine, and she is forthcoming in the lovely person of Teresa Fernandez, of Cartagena, who was stewardess in a ship of which Richard was second mate. Shipwreck and many other troubles befall them ere the end of the quest, when Teresa murmurs: "The wind and the sea. Yes, they are calling us. We had better go."

HIDDEN GOLD. By WILDER ANTHONY. (Collins; 7s. 6d. net.)

A quest for hidden gold does not necessarily mean a tale of sea adventure and a buried treasure. In the present story, the gold is hidden in the soil of Gordon Wade's ranch in Wyoming, and the quest of it is pursued by the villain, who knows of the gold's existence, and plots to gain possession of the land. The first move in the game was an attempt to "sheep" him out of his own territory. "Cattle and sheep," it is explained, "cannot live on the same range, and when sheep take possession of a country, cattle must move out of it or starve. . . . Gordon Wade had done his best to restrain the more hot-headed members of his party, who were for shooting the sheep and driving out the herders at the rifle point." The next move was to murder a shepherd and try to plant the guilt on Wade. It was a rough country, where commercial disputes were sometimes settled with rifles and revolvers, and lynch law substituted for the orthodox variety. Excitement works up through many vicissitudes to a final struggle, in which the hero is aided by a gallant and charming heroine, whom he has rescued from the villain's clutches.

KNIGHT-AT-ARMS. By H. C. BAILEY. (Methuen; 7s. 6d. net.)

This is a story of fifteenth-century France in the days of Charles VIII. (son of Louis XI.), and some of the events described are historical, such as the Battle of Fornovo, fought in 1495, which is the subject of the closing chapter. It is "a romance of chivalry set in an age when chivalry was passing away." The hero, a young French knight whose family has been dispossessed of all their estates, introduces himself thus: "I am Silvain de St. Lo. You have heard how the King drove my father from St. Lo and gave it to a knight of Touraine. Then my father rode with the Duke of Burgundy, and I was his squire. But he died in his bed, poor soul. He had no fortune ever. So this he left me, to win back the honour of St. Lo and the pride of the name. And now King Louis who despoiled us has gone to hell, and here am I." This passage gives the flavour of the narrative. Silvain is a free-lance, who makes enemies as well as friends, and we take leave of him, after Fornovo, once more setting out on the lonely path of honour accompanied only by his faithful henchman, Thibaut, but happy in the thought that, for once, he has ridden "under the lilies" of France.

Harrods for Gramophones

Harrods extensive Gramophone Section offers the finest choice of instruments in the Kingdom.

'DORIAN' TABLE GRAND

In Mahogany Cabinet, with rounded corners. Depth 20½ ins. height 15 ins., width 17 ins. Fitted with No. 1A double spring, Garrard motor, 12 in. turntable, best quality tone arm, cast iron and wood floating horn, plays three 12-in. records with one winding, needle cups, Dorian sound-box. **£9 18 6**

Or 12 Monthly Payments of 17s. 4d.



Gramophone
Section
First Floor.

DEFERRED PAYMENTS

Gramophones including
His Master's Voice, New
Columbia, etc., value £7
and over, may be secured
on Deferred Payments.
Details free on request.

EXCLUSIVE FUR COATS "MOLESKIN"

Intending purchasers are strongly advised to inspect our stock before coming to a final decision. Practically every garment that we offer for sale is worked on the premises by our own highly skilled furriers from carefully selected skins. By handling the skins from the raw state up to the finished article, we detect and reject all inferior skins, and at the same time eliminate all intermediate profits, and therefore claim with the utmost confidence that the values we offer are absolutely unbeatable. The shape illustrated is an exclusive design and shows the latest trend of fashion.

SMART SHORT FUR COAT
(as sketch), worked from selected British moleskins with new collar, cuffs and fronts and flounce of squirrel dyed rabbit, lined soft satin.

PRICE 75 Gns.

In Nutria and seal dyed Musquash 98 Gns.
In seal dyed musquash and sable dyed squirrel, 115 Gns.

**Debenham
& Freebody.**

Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London, W.1



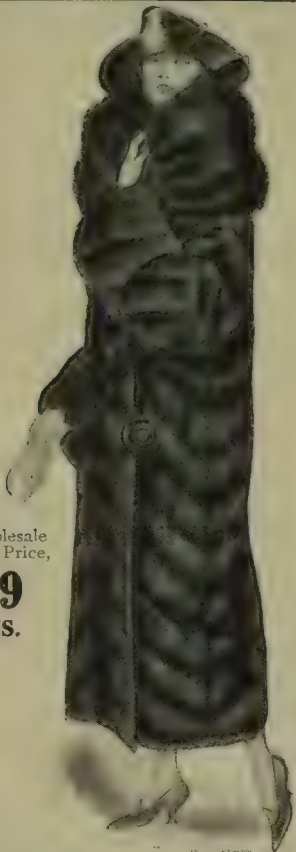
Catalogue
post free.

RELIABLE FURS

Buy Reliable Furs: Cheap Furs are dear at any price.

We do not stock cheap Furs, but offer genuine and guaranteed Furs, made by expert Furriers in our own Factory at lowest Wholesale City Prices. Being the actual manufacturers supplying the Public direct, the middlemen's profit is cut out entirely. You want the best value—we give it.

WRITE FOR PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED NEW SEASON'S CATALOGUE, POST FREE.



Wholesale City Price,

49
GNS.

The superb Model illustrated is of particularly fine quality **Natural Musquash** from selected skins. The novel marking is obtained by skilful cutting, and requires perfectly matched skins to obtain this result. The lovely collar is of fine quality Natural Skunk, the model thus combining the two hardest wearing furs. Lined lovely brocade. Gladly sent on approval. Money returned in full if not approved.

CITY FUR STORE,
64, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON, E.C.4.

We have no shop. Showrooms are on the first floor.

**Beauty Triumphant**

The LA-ROLA girl enjoys to the full all her pleasures. She knows that, thanks to the use of her favourite emollient skin-food, her complexion always defies criticism. At tennis, motoring, swimming, or dancing,

BEETHAM'S
la-rola

(as pre-war)

keeps her fresh and fair—her appearance unflushed and attractive. For hands, neck, face and arms, LA-ROLA is UNRIVALLED.

From all Chemists and Stores,
in bottles, 1/6.

PALE COMPLEXIONS

may be greatly improved by just a touch of "LA-ROLA ROSE BLOOM," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives

THE BEAUTY SPOT!
Boxes 1/-

M. BEETHAM & SON.
Cheltenham Spa,
ENGLAND.

About "Sandhurst" The New Size Army Club 20 for 1/-

ARMY CLUB "SANDHURST" SIZE is a really refined cigarette, *in pure ribbed rice paper, without ink*, at the popular price of 10 for 6d., and are made from the best quality Virginia Tobacco blended in the best possible way. Their size is *just perfection* and they have the following unique features.

The Tobacco is wrapped in pure *ribbed rice paper*, free from printer's ink, the **ONLY POSSIBLE** safeguard for delicate throats.

The Cigarettes are wrapped in *tissue* and again in *foil* to keep them clean and fresh.

The Box is covered by a transparent wrapper rendering it *airtight*; the **ONLY EFFECTIVE** protection against dust, damp places and dirt.

The Guarantee . . . the extra wrapping enables Cavanders to guarantee every packet to be in the same perfect condition as when it leaves the factory.



Cavanders
Army Club
CIGARETTES

"Sandhurst" Size 20 for 1/-
"Oxford" and "Cambridge" Sizes 20 for 1/3
CAVANDERS LIMITED, LONDON, EST. 1775.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

I WAS recently present at a unique and extremely interesting musical entertainment at which one of the best-known of our London jazz bands gave a programme of music intended to illustrate the development of popular syncopated music from "Ragtime" to what is now described as "Symphonised Syncopation," which is only another loftier but less effective word for "Jazz."

It will be news to many people that "Ragtime" has a history of no more than twelve years, and that it had its real origin in the American banjo bands, which were the first to introduce syncopation in dance music. Banjos are, of course, instruments of rhythm and not of melody, and with a banjo band all varieties of effect must be got rhythmically. A banjo band was apt, however, to become monotonous; it consisted of ten or twelve banjos with a piano, and people soon began to tire of hearing such musical compositions as "For Me and My Girl" and "Strutters' Ball," with their extremely limited range of effects. Then the first true jazz band was formed by five Chicago boys who had heard negroes perform; but wanted to improve upon them. None of them, apparently, could read music, and so they played by ear, treating melodies they picked up or invented in their own way, each one embellishing it without paying much attention to what the other members of the band were doing. They called themselves the Dixieland Jazz Band, and, although it was hardly possible to distinguish any tune in their performance, they scored a great success, and obtained an engagement in a leading New York café. I heard the Savoy Havana Band do an imitation of the Dixieland Jazz Band playing one of its great successes, "Blueing the Blues." They played in top-hats and squinted, wriggled, and made faces at each other, the whole

effect being decidedly comic and not a little exhilarating.

Then a reaction from their rather crude exuberance set in, and a man named Hickman formed a band in which much more attention was paid to the musical side; he made a special feature of melody, combining melody and rhythm in a quiet, attractive way, and playing his own arrangements of such things as MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose." With this complete

Also it became more and more the fashion to use arrangements, written by expert musicians, of music not originally written for the jazz combination of instruments. This is the stage of the famous American, Paul Whiteman's band, and one of Whiteman's most ambitious items is his arrangement for his own band described as "Wagneriana." This "Wagneriana" I have heard played by the Savoy Orpheans Band, and it is astounding how effective their seventeen instruments can be in it. They get an astonishing volume of tone, and they play with a precision and ensemble that many a proper symphony orchestra might envy; on the other hand, this "Wagneriana" is not Wagner by any means; it is Wagner not only bowdlerised and truncated, but with nearly most of the finest musical effects missing. One of the chief defects of this sort of jazz band from a musical point of view is that in these arrangements it nearly always simplifies and squarecuts the rhythm. A jazz band does not seem to be happy unless it is playing in 2-4 or 4-4 time; and in another arrangement I heard the Savoy Orpheans play—this time of "Fragments from Dvorák's 'New World' Symphony"—the most lovely slow movement from this beautiful work was completely murdered.

Personally I wish the directors and excellent musicians of these first-class jazz bands, such as the Savoy Orpheans, would abandon this craving for adapting to their own combination the great orchestral works written for symphony orchestras. They are never successful. They can only irritate those who know the original works, and they completely distort the composer's ideas and give an entirely false impression of his music to those who have never heard it played as it was written to be played. There is always a craze for "transcriptions" from virtuosos, individual or in concert, but the craze never lasts. I remember how Mr. Edwin M. Lemare used to tour

[Continued overleaf.]



IDLE AMERICAN SHIPS THAT COST MUCH TO KEEP UP: STEAMERS LYING IN THE HUDSON. Under the heading, "The ships that cost Uncle Sam money," the American photographer says: "Each of these ships has a caretaker. Each must be fired up, and the engines turned over every so often. Each must be painted as preventative against rust. And all, combined with many hundreds at other anchorages, cost money to the taxpayer. And there is no prospect of their being used."—[Photograph by United, supplied by Sport and General.]

change of style the formation of the dance orchestras changed almost entirely. A combination of instruments was sought for that would give the orchestras more musical tone. Saxophones were retained, but not the clarinet; the brass section was always part of the band, but the percussion generally was more subordinated to the melodic or singing instruments.

original works, and they completely distort the composer's ideas and give an entirely false impression of his music to those who have never heard it played as it was written to be played. There is always a craze for "transcriptions" from virtuosos, individual or in concert, but the craze never lasts. I remember how Mr. Edwin M. Lemare used to tour



Strictly Essential!

NOT gadgets! or Novelties, but necessary accessories you must have. The name "Rotax" is your guarantee for quality and reliability. Why not have the best?

Size	Type	Price per pair
8"	K 365	£7 0 0
7"	K 363	5 0 0
6 1/2"	K 362	4 15 0
6"	K 361	3 15 0

Please state finish when ordering



"K" TYPE HEAD LAMPS
Supplied in nickel plate or black and nickel at the same price.



GRADUAL LIGHTING
This is not a device which control power to any degree. Fitted within reach of the fingers under the steering wheel. The cure for Dazzle. Don't wait for legal interference—fit this switch yourself and be safe.
Price each .. 15/-



UNIVERSAL DASH LAMP
No. 4273—Price each, 17/6



HELMET TYPE DASH LAMP
No. 4275—Price each, 10/-



"K" TYPE WING LAMP
A smart, attractive, and splendidly finished lamp, that will grace the most luxurious car. In nickel or black and nickel finish (same price). No. 515. Price per pair, £2 2 0



CLARION TYPE HORN
(Double Twist)
No. 5102. Price each .. £1 14 0

ROTAX (MOTOR ACCESSORIES), LTD.
Willesden Junction, LONDON, N.W. 10

BURBERRY OVERCOATS

PROOF without HEAT
WARM without WEIGHT

Burberrys are showing a magnificent collection of Overcoats for Sport, Travel, Town or Country, designed in their exclusive materials, in many new colourings and patterns.

BURBERRY OVERCOATS

apart from attractive design, fine material and workmanship, are distinguished by two very appealing qualities—their remarkable protective powers which provide security against wet and cold without generating unhealthy heat, and their exceptional lightweight which ensures perfect comfort whenever they are worn.

Catalogue of Models
and Patterns Post Free.

BURBERRYS
HAYMARKET
S.W. 1 LONDON

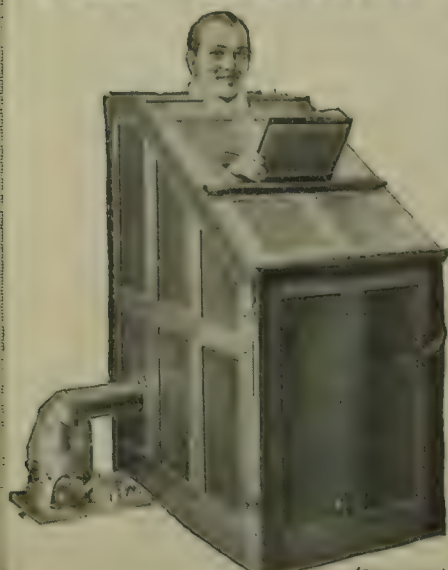
Burberrys Ltd.



Model B149

Every Burberry Garment bears the Burberry Trade Mark.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH



The first step—and the most important—towards securing what is more precious than gold is perfect action of the millions of pores in the skin with which our bodies are covered. The pores are nature's provision for discharge of poison-laden matter and worn-out tissue, the elimination of which is absolutely essential to perfect health. There is no better means of keeping the pores open and cleansed of impurities than by regular use of Thermal (Hot-Air and Vapour) Baths. Soap and Water cleanse the outer surface of the skin only. Thermal Baths stimulate the pores into vigorous, healthful action, increase the circulation, tone up the entire system, and produce that delightful feeling of invigorated health and buoyancy.

Physicians recommend

FOOT'S
BATH CABINET

for the prevention and cure of Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Skin Affections, etc. Every form of Thermal Bath (plain, medicated, or perfumed) can be enjoyed privately in one's own room. Foot's Cabinet possesses several exclusive advantages.

Write for Bath Book B7.

J. FOOT & SON, Ltd.,
(Dept. B7), 168, Gt. Portland St., London, W.1



A chip of the old block

THE new 20 h.p. 6-cylinder Buick is an exact replica on a small scale of the big 6-cylinder Buick, with the same scrupulous attention to comfort, safety and fine appearance. It will follow the Buick tradition and set a new standard for all cars in its class. All models fitted with LOW-PRESSURE TYRES and FOUR - WHEEL BRAKES

And look at the Price !

Chassis	...	£295
2-seater with dickey	...	£395
5-seater "Majestic" Tourer	...	£395
4-seater Coupé	...	£500
5-seater Saloon	...	£525
Landaulette (English Coachwork)	...	£575

The above prices and free delivery apply in Great Britain and Ulster only. Prices of the new 27 h.p. models on application.

Write for the name of your local Buick Dealer, who will gladly give you full particulars and a demonstration.

See our Exhibit at Olympia,
October 17th to 25th,

STAND No. 138.

GENERAL MOTORS LTD.
THE HYDE, HENDON, N.W.9.

Continued. the world playing his transcriptions of Wagner for the organ, and for a time he set every petty church organist imitating him, playing these horrible monstrosities; but who would go across the street to listen to those transcriptions now? Yet you can fill any City church to overflowing at the luncheon hour with a really good performance of a Bach Prelude and Fugue. I seriously advise all jazz bands to specialise upon their own type of music, and develop it as highly and as far as they can in their own individual way. It is only by so doing that they will ever attain any genuine and lasting musical results. For example, I got far more pleasure from hearing the Savoy Orpheans play Mr. Jerome D. Kern's really admirable "Raggedy Ann" than from their performance of Dvorák's "New World" Symphony fragments, or their "Wagneriana." "Raggedy Ann" is something that does not exist outside jazz band music; it is a new and original creation, and therefore it has value. It would also be absurd to think that the art of music has developed as far as it will ever go, and I join with Mr. Leopold Stokowski, the eminent conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, who says, in an appreciation of the Orpheans, that he is heartily in sympathy with their artistic aims and considers rhythmic freedom of good syncopated music a contribution to modern music of the greatest importance.

Personally, I would declare that in this popular jazz music—which is as widespread and intensely alive in Europe to-day as was folk-song in the Middle Ages—we really have the folk-song of the twentieth century. We all know now much the great classic composers of the past were influenced by their national folk-song. Folk-song

has probably been the vitalising force of almost every great national musical movement. We have only to note the influence on Bach of the popular Lutheran chorales; on Haydn of the Slavonic tunes; on Rimsky-Korsakov, Moussorgsky, and the other Russian nationalists of the folk-songs of the Russian peoples, to realise that without this germinating material on which to work, the genius of the individual composer would have been much

is a genuine popular expression and no imitation of classical music. After all, changes in popular music do express the changes in the temper and character of a people. Are we the same nation as we were twenty years ago, when one of the favourite songs of the masses went to this chorus—

Stand back, villain; go your way!
Here I will no longer stay.

Although you were a marquess or an earl,
You may tempt the upper
classes
With your villainous demi-
tasses.
But Heaven Will Protect the
Working Girl.

The development of ragtime and jazz music corresponds to a development in the character of men and women, and their change of character must also show itself in all genuine music. Further, I would imagine, judging from history, that the truly great musical genius is much more likely to be ever a little ahead of this change than behind it. He is more likely to be pushing forward where the jazz has not yet gone, but vibrating sympathetically to jazz, than to be stationary, imitating the classical productions of the past. Personally, I find far more life and real music in "Raggedy Ann" than in a dozen of the imitative symphonies and concertos we hear from highly trained young British musicians year by year at the "Promenades." Therefore, I should like to see some of our young English composers writing music for the Savoy Orpheans and similar bands.

As it may interest many readers to know what is the instrumental constitution of such a band, I give that of the Savoy Orpheans: 3 violins; 1 'cello, 1 banjo, 1 string bass, 1 sarusophone, 3 saxophones, 2 trumpets, 1 trombone, 1 piano, drums, harp, tympani.

W. J. TURNER.



WHERE COMMANDER WORSLEY, OF ANTARCTIC FAME, SAVED THE CREW BY A HEROIC EXPLOIT:
THE WRECK OF THE "KATHLEEN ANNIE" IN THE ORKNEYS.

The London four-masted schooner "Kathleen Annie," bound from Bremen to Newfoundland, struck on the Green Holms off Eday Island, in the Orkneys, shortly after putting in at Kirkwall, during a gale on the night of September 29. The crew were saved by the heroism of their captain, Commander Frank Worsley, D.S.O., who commanded the "Quest" during Shackleton's last Antarctic voyage, and the "Endurance" in his first expedition. Commander Worsley jumped into the raging sea and ran a line ashore, making it fast there, and then returned to the ship. Seated on the end of the bowsprit, he gave orders for each man to jump as the waves receded, and all safely reached the shore with the aid of the rope. The ship became a total wreck. (Photograph by I.B.)

the poorer. I therefore expect to see the art of music become considerably influenced by the popular jazz music; but this can only happen if the jazz music

of the Savoy Orpheans: 3 violins; 1 'cello, 1 banjo, 1 string bass, 1 sarusophone, 3 saxophones, 2 trumpets, 1 trombone, 1 piano, drums, harp, tympani.



Queen of Scots.

If sales may be taken as evidence, "Highland Queen" has captured the popular fancy. For many years her sales have been growing, quietly, steadily, without fuss; but the progress of the past year has eclipsed all previous records.

Queen of Scots! The title, though not of our choosing, is apt. If you would learn quite how apt, call next time for

**HIGHLAND
QUEEN**
SCOTCH WHISKY

MACDONALD & MUIR, Distillers, LEITH,

London Office: 25, Haymarket, S.W.1



12/6 per bottle.



Selected for
sale at
WEMBLEY.

"GLEN MORAY '93," a
very fine LIQUEUR WHISKY,
15/- per bottle.

**THE BEST TENNIS BALL
FOR ENGLISH WEATHER**

English weather, bad as it is, does not entirely damp the ardour of the Tennis enthusiast, but it damps the courts, and it behoves the player to choose a suitable ball that is impervious to these conditions.

The Henley Tennis Ball is absolutely waterproof (the cover is entirely vulcanised to the core), and the ball after total immersion in water for 48 hours has retained all its former resilience and cleanness—surely a sufficient test.

Obtainable of all
Sports Dealers.



The
HENLEY
STITCHLESS
TENNIS BALL 20'6
Per Doz.

HENLEY'S TYRE & RUBBER CO., LTD.
20/22, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square,
London, E.C.2

'Phone: London Wall 3885-5394.
Wire: "Hetewoccl, Finsquare, London."



THE STANDARD BRITISH LOW-PRESSURE CORD TYRE

Bal-lon-ette Tyres and Tubes at your Garage

Stocks of Bal-lon-ette tyres and tubes are now being placed with garages all over the country. If your agent does not stock them ask him to write to us for an agreement and stocks will be put at your requirements. Your garage can arrange to fit a set of Bal-lon-ette low-pressure tyres to your present car by getting into communication with us. You have no need to buy a new car to get up-to-date. Specify Bal-lon-ettes when ordering a new car.

The BAL-LON-ETTE Tube

Apart from its high standard of quality, the chief characteristic of the Bal-lon-ette tube is that it is moulded to shape—therefore a perfectly smooth fit in the cover when slightly inflated and absolutely free from small corrugations on the inner side, as with tubes moulded on the straight and then joined at the ends.

SIZES AND PRICES

Size of ordinary tyre.	Bal-lon-ette sizes to correspond.	Cover.	Tube.	Spoke Wheel.	Disc Wheel.	Size of ordinary tyre.	Bal-lon-ette sizes to correspond.	Cover.	Tube.	Spoke Wheel.	Disc Wheel.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
650 × 65	715 × 115	3 . 2 . 3	11 . 9	1 . 6 . 3	13 . 6	760 × 90	775 × 145	4 . 16 . 0	14 . 0	1 . 12 . 0	4 studs.
700 × 80						810 × 90					16 . 6
700 × 85						30 × 3½					6 studs.
26 × 3						765 × 105					18 . 3
710 × 90	730 × 130	3 . 13 . 0	13 . 0	1 . 6 . 3	13 . 6	815 × 105	860 × 160	6 . 3 . 6	16 . 0	2 . 6 . 6	1 . 2 . 0
28 × 3½						815 × 120					
30 × 3½						820 × 120					
760 × 90						895 × 135	895 × 165	9 . 15 . 4	18 . 5		

Fits existing rims and is for large cars such as Rolls-Royce, Daimler Napier, etc.

THE 31 × 4.40 BAL-LON-ETTE.

Prices:—Cover, £2 13 0; Tube, 9/6.

This tyre has been specially made to fit the wheels of cars using 30 × 3½ and 31 × 4 tyres, but is advised for use on Ford cars only, as new wheels cannot be fitted without expensive alterations to hub fittings. For other cars where the hub will take new wheels, we recommend fitting Bal-lon-ette 730 × 130 or 775 × 145 tyres, according to road clearance.

FREE OFFER

In order to convince you of the superiority of BAL-LON-ETTE Low-Pressure tyres over ordinary tyres we will sell you a set, complete with wheels, to fit your car. If you are not satisfied return them to us within 14 days, and we will refund all your money, charging you only for the carriage incurred (if any). This is, of course, providing they are given fair wear and tear, and have not been damaged by an accident.

Equip your car with British Bal-lon-ette tyres—not simply because they are British, but because they are the best tyres in the world. Start now to “use Bal-lon-ettes and forget bad roads.”

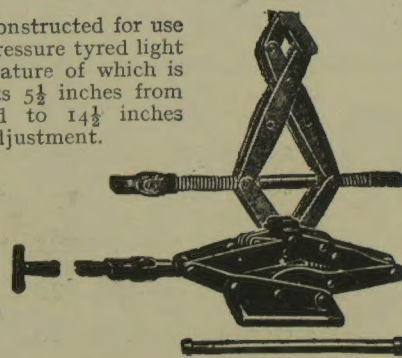
**OLYMPIA
STAND 454
GALLERY**

The Bal-lon-ette Jack

Specially constructed for use with low-pressure tyred light cars, the feature of which is that it lifts 5½ inches from the ground to 14½ inches without adjustment.

Price (with collapsible handle)

14/-



Descriptive Catalogue and fullest information, post free, from :

ASSOCIATED RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LIMITED
ALMAGAM MILLS, HARPENDEN.

Depots : BRISTOL—100, VICTORIA ST. LONDON—172, GT. PORTLAND ST. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—38, GREY ST.

"OLD ENGLISH SPORTING BOOKS."

LOVE of sport is ingrained in the Englishman, and to be "a good sportsman" is his ideal of manliness. The average man takes this fact for granted without troubling to inquire into its origin and growth, but to the student of national character, or to the lover of old-time manners and customs, it is of deep interest to trace the development of that tradition of sportsmanship that distinguishes our people. A delightful means of doing so is afforded by a new and sumptuously illustrated volume entitled "Old English Sporting Books," by Ralph Nevill, edited by Geoffrey Holme (published by "The Studio" £3 3s. net; limited edition of 1500).

The book opens with a compact Introduction mentioning the chief English writers on sport and their works, beginning with Dame Juliana Berners, whose "Booke of St. Albans," appeared there in 1486, down to the death (in 1865) of Robert Surtees, the author of "Handley Cross," and creator of the immortal Jorrock. Later sporting literature, extensive as it is, does not come within the scope of the volume. Among famous works included are Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," Peter Beckford's "Thoughts on Hunting," Colonel Peter Hawker's "Instructions to Young Sportsmen," the various books of Charles James Apperley (best known as "Nimrod"), and Pierce Egan's "Life in London" and its successors, containing the adventures of Jerry Hawthorn, Corinthian Tom, and Bob Logic, the Oxonian.

After the Introduction follows a Bibliography of first and rare editions of some of the principal sporting books, a list containing many other names.

The outstanding feature of this fascinating volume, however, is the set of 107 full-page illustrations, of

which twenty-four are in colour, beautifully reproduced from old prints and coloured woodcuts in the early books already mentioned, and from many other sources. They represent in contemporary art every form of sport practised in England during the last three or four centuries, including several, such as cock-fighting and bull and bear baiting, which a humaner time has abandoned. They also afford an amusing picture of social life and costume in earlier days; while, as a record of art, they form an interesting collection of typical examples by many famous artists and engravers. In the list of forty-one names are those of the Brothers Alken, Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz"), George and Robert Cruikshank, Hogarth, Landseer, Leech, Maclise, and Rowlandson.

"Old English Sporting Books," in short, is itself a book worthy of a place in the library of every sportsman who possesses the historical sense and takes pleasure in the sporting character of bygone days.

With reference to the photographs given in our issue of Aug. 30 purporting to deal with the disturbances at Atbara, and with other incidents leading up to the trouble caused by the lack of discipline in the Egyptian Railway Battalion, we have received many letters from our readers pointing out that the photographs were not accurately described. Anything incorrect in the descriptions was due to information received with the photographs, and it was only later that we discovered that the photographs were not in all cases what they were represented to be. In view of the fact that the greatest care is invariably taken that nothing that is not entirely accurate shall appear in the pages of this journal, we consider it only right that our readers should be informed of our unavoidable error.

"THE LOOKING GLASS." AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

MR. DE COURVILLE will have to resort to whole-hearted revision if his "Looking Glass" revue at the Vaudeville is to be what it might be made—a consistently amusing show. Its spectacular side is as handsome as could be expected from him; his chorus does him every credit; the dancing turns, notably those of Stanley and Birnes and of Kelland-Espinosa, are clever enough for any revue. And not a few of the musical numbers—one or two in which Miss Mabel Green is employed, for instance—are more than worth their place. It is humour, of any save the broadest type, which is lacking; and it is the incidental sketches which need brightening up or "scrapping." There are some excellent artists in the cast. Mr. Hay Petrie has quitted Shakespearian comedy to try his hand at revue, but is given sadly poor scope. Miss Connie Ediss, again, is never allowed to show more than the ghost of her comic powers. And Mr. Mark Lester cannot here fool in his best vein. These players should be found better material, and then Mr. de Courville himself will find luck in his "Looking Glass."

There is no more delightful sensation than the knowledge that you have followed form successfully for the benefit of your banking account; and when one attempts to do this without risking any cash over a bet, the game becomes even more attractive. Everyone, therefore, will be interested in the competition which the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* is now running in connection with the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire. If you can find the winners of these two classic races you may win £200, so do not fail to buy the *Sporting and Dramatic* and send in your solution before Oct. 14.

USED FOR OR BY THE SEVEN AGES.

The
World's
great
Adhesive.



"first the infant,
mewling and puking"



"the... school-boy,
with his satchel"



"then the lover,
sighing like furnace"



"a soldier...
jealous in honour"



"the justice...
full of wise saws"



"lean and slipper'd
... with spectacles"



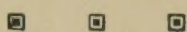
"second
childishness"

In shops
everywhere.

Tubes
pin-stoppered
4½d. 6d. 9d.

M'CAW, STEVENSON & ORR, LTD., The Linenhall Works, BELFAST, will send free, on application, a booklet describing the numerous and remarkable uses of SECCOTINE.

Let the "Big Six" Help You When You Go to Paris



AT the Paris offices of "The Illustrated London News," "The Sketch," "The Sphere," "The Tatler," "Eve," "The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," 13 and 15, Rue Taitbout, Boulevard des Italiens, there is a comfortable reading-room where current and back copies of all the "Big Six" publications may be read. In addition, advice and information will gladly be given free of charge on hotels, travel, amusements, shops, and the despatch of packages to all countries throughout the world.

ALPINE SPORTS, LIMITED

Chairman—Sir HENRY LUNN, M.D.

BEST HOTELS, BRITISH CLIENTELE & CONTROL.

MURREN	Palace Hotel des Alpes	250 beds
"	Eiger	95 beds
"	Regina	80 beds
PONTRESINA	Schloss	250 beds
"	Roseng	250 beds
"	Parc	130 beds
MORGINS (Valais)	Grand Hotel	180 beds
WENGEN	Belvedere Hotel	140 beds
MALOJA (Engadine)	Palace	300 beds

"The finest Hotel in Switzerland."

Secretary, 5 P.Y., Endsleigh Gdns., London, N.W.1

\$3,500 IN CASH PRIZES

First Prize is \$2,000. Open to Everybody, Anywhere, For Answers in Educational Contest. Closes Dec. 20. Prizes duplicated if tied. Send stamp for Circular, Rules and Questions. SHEFFIELD LABORATORIES, Dept. Z, Aurora, Illinois, U.S.A.

FOSTER CLARK'S
The Creamiest Custard

Meltis
(Regd.)

CHOCOLATE

Family: 4d., 8d., & 1/- (½ lb. net)
Milk and Nut Milk:
4d., 8d., and 1/2 (½ lb. net).

OUR ANAGLYPH MASK COUPON.

Please send me One Anaglyph Viewing-Mask. I enclose stamps [Three-halfpence, Inland; or Twopence-halfpenny, Foreign] to cover Postage.

Name.....

Address.....

To THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

I.L.N. 11.10.1924.

(ANAGLYPH) 15, ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.

Soothes & Heals



Use Germolene for

Eczema, Rashes, Ulcers, Piles, Itching Cuts and Burns, Skin Eruptions, Ring-worm, and all Irritating or Ulcerated Surfaces.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS
AT FOUR LEADING
INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITIONS.

Germolene preserves your skin because it wards off ailments such as eczema, pimples, impetigo, sores, and all redness and roughness. Use it the moment you suspect trouble.

Mrs. Evans's Testimony.

Mrs. Evans, 41, King's Road, East Sheen, London, S.W. 14, says:—"Eight years ago a spot appeared on my wrist and another on my ankle, and soon my limbs were covered with dry scales that itched with pain when I scratched. I spent pounds on treatment, but nothing helped me. People said that it was psoriasis, and that I could never be cured, but I went on trying. I had to wear gloves and long sleeves always, and all those years was never free from pain. Then I tried Germolene and the first tin gave me relief. I got Germolene, too, and the result is absolute cure. My skin is clear and smooth as ever in my life."

SOOTHES AT A TOUCH!

HOME PRICES: 1/3 and 3/-.
Of all Chemists throughout the Empire

Germolene
The Aseptic Skin Dressing

For Cleaning
Paintwork.

SUTTON'S

For Household
Cleaning.

Cloudy Ammonia.

Sole Makers: G. F. Sutton Sons & Co., King's Cross, London, N.7

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO
"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

PAID IN ADVANCE
INLAND.

Twelve Months (including Christmas Number)	£2 18 9
Six Months	1 8 2
Including Christmas Number	1 10 7
Three Months	0 14 1
Including Christmas Number	0 16 6

CANADA

Twelve Months (including Christmas Number)	£3 0 11
Six Months	1 9 3
Including Christmas Number	1 11 8
Three Months	0 14 7
Including Christmas Number	0 17 0

ELSEWHERE ABROAD

Twelve Months (including Christmas Number)	£3 5 3
Six Months	1 11 5
Including Christmas Number	1 13 10
Three Months	0 15 9
Including Christmas Number	0 18 2

Refuse all
Substitutes

INSIST
UPON

ANZORA

MASTERS THE HAIR

1/6 & 2/6 PER BOTTLE
FROM CHEMISTS
HAIRDRESSERS
AND STORES



ANZORA PERFUMERY CO LTD
LONDON N.W.6

Tatcho-tone
for Grey Hair

TRIAL PHIAL
8d
POST FREE

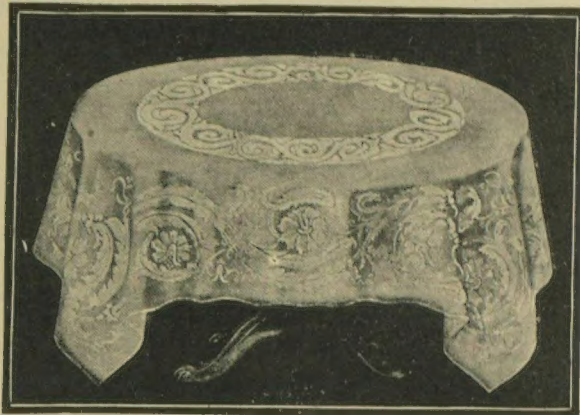
CHEMISTS 4/6 5 CT. QUEEN ST LONDON, W.C.2

HIMROD'S
ASTHMA CURE

Quick relief to sufferers from Asthma,
Hay Fever, Colds, etc.
1/6 a tin at all chemists.

LINEN TABLE DAMASK

ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S Irish Linen has been famous for the last fifty years. By controlling all the processes from yarn to cloth they are able to sell direct to the consumer at the lowest possible prices.



I.L.N. 1010, Bleached Pure Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths (as illustrated). Good medium quality; will wash and wear well, giving years of satisfaction. Design: Roman Scroll.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2 x 2½ yards Each	34/6	2 x 3½ yards Each	48/-
2 x 3	41/6	2½ x 3½	62/-

LINEN NAPKINS TO MATCH.

22 x 22 inches per doz.	31/6	24 x 24 inches per doz.	36/6
-------------------------------	------	-------------------------------	------

HEMMED IRISH LINEN SHEETS.

I.L.N. 1110. These Sheets are made from yarns carefully chosen to wash and wear well. Specially recommended to give every satisfaction.

2 x 3 yards (single bed) .. Pair	44/6	2½ x 3 yards (double bed) .. Pair	58/6
----------------------------------	------	-----------------------------------	------

PILLOW CASES TO MATCH.

20 x 30 inches half doz.	20/6	22 x 32 inches half doz.	25/-
--------------------------------	------	--------------------------------	------

Carriage paid on orders 20/- upwards in U.K.
Illustrated List 40 D sent free to any address.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER

LINEN MANUFACTURERS

LONDON **BELFAST** LIVERPOOL

Telegrams:
Bathchair,
Wesdo,
London.

CARTERS
INVALID FURNITURE

Telephone:
Langham
1040.

ADJUSTABLE "COMFORT" CHAIRS

"The downiest nest of repose."



Upwards of 40 designs of these chairs, securing exquisite comfort and restfulness, are illustrated in Sectional Catalogue No. 2 N.

Adjustable Reading
Stands and Bed Tables
in every variety, in Sectional
Catalogue No. 1 N

ALL BATH CHAIRS AT THE
BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION
ARE
CARTERS.

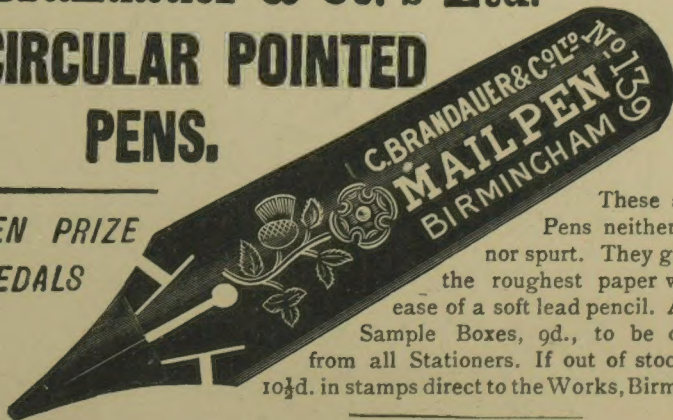
Illustrated in Catalogue 3 N.

125, 127, 129, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1

C. Brandauer & Co.'s Ltd.

**CIRCULAR POINTED
PENS.**

SEVEN PRIZE
MEDALS



These series of Pens neither scratch nor spurt. They glide over the roughest paper with the ease of a soft lead pencil. Assorted Sample Boxes, 9d., to be obtained from all Stationers. If out of stock, send 10½d. in stamps direct to the Works, Birmingham

London Warehouse: 124, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.



Cuticura Should Be In Every Home

Daily use of Cuticura Soap keeps the pores active and the skin clear and healthy, while the Ointment heals pimples and other irritations. Cuticura Talcum is a delicately medicated antiseptic powder of pleasing fragrance.

Soap 1s., Talcum 1s. 3d., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.
Sold everywhere. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. 1.
Cuticura Products Are Reliable.

**GREY
HAIR
HINDES
HAIR TINT**

tints grey or faded hair any natural shade desired—brown, dark brown, light brown, or black. It is permanent and washable, has no grease, and does not burn the hair. It is used by over a million people. Medical certificate accompanies each bottle. Of all Chemists, Stores and Hairdressers, 2/6 the Flask.

HINDES, Ltd., 1, Tabernacle Street, City, London.

DINARD, BRITTANY

THE ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND RESORT.

8 hours from Southampton

18-hole Golf.

The most equable climate.

The most reasonable terms.

CRYSTAL HOTEL, 1st class inclusive, from 35 fr.
MICHELET HOTEL, inclusive, from 25 to 35 fr.



Drawing by Wilmot Lunt.

The Undergrad, is not the only man who knows how to take his ease after a strenuous day. Aren't all men the same in valuing their comforts? And why shouldn't they? It's as well to be comfortable in every way you know. To seek comfort—it's an instinct with us all, from brisk morn to lazy eve. Beginning the day with "Erasmic" Shaving Stick, undergraduate or business man, you are thereby toned up for work or for sport. It is the soap that makes you "feel good" and "look good," and, easing the razor's task, it is the soap that leaves your skin at its coolest and best. For it is cool, and a great latherer, a generous latherer—one of those comforts, in fact, that men appreciate.

“ ERASMIC Shaving Stick ”

Price 1/- in Decorated Metal Case, 1/3 in Nickel Case.

Erasmic Shaving Soap may also be had in the form of Powder or Cream.

ERASMIC TOOTH PASTE.
An ideal Dentifrice which cleans the teeth and mouth and is gritless and soluble.

Made by the Manufacturers of the famous "PEERLESS ERASMIC" Soap.